

# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man

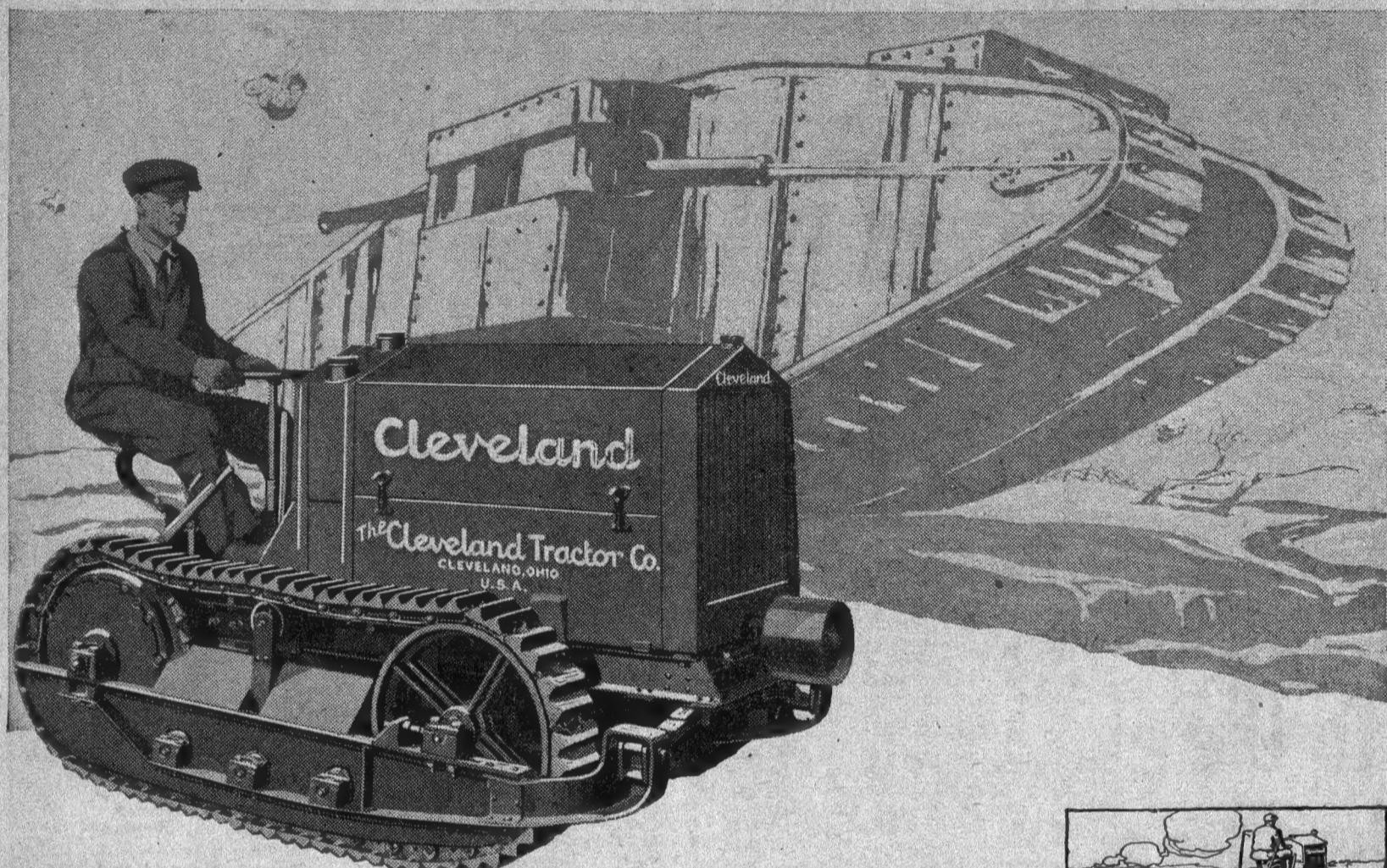
August 21, 1918

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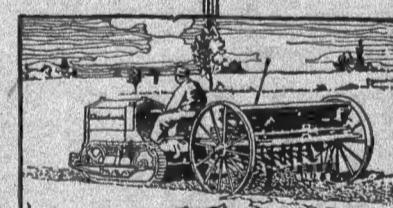
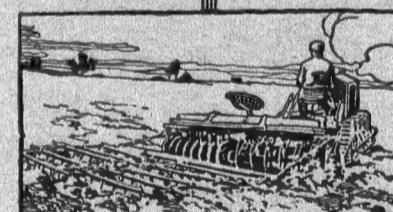
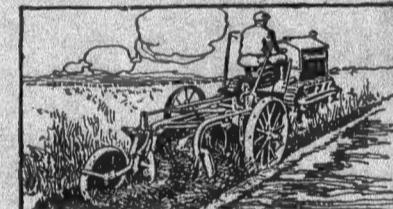
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**A WORD TO THE WISE**

The editors hope you enjoy reading The Guide. This year will see many important improvements made. We can promise our old subscribers many new, unusual and interesting features, a constant bettering of our service. During the next few years Canada must solve the trying problems that will have resulted from the great war. The equitable solution of the reconstruction difficulties will determine the status of western agriculture—as to whether our prairies will be dotted with prosperous farms or the industry stifled by placing upon it an unequal portion of the vast burden of debt that has been created. Every farmer should keep posted—The Guide should be a weekly visitor in every farm home during this period. Back numbers of The Guide cannot be supplied. Send in your renewal promptly to avoid missing a single issue. The yellow address label on The Guide shows to what date your subscription is paid. No other receipt is issued. Remittances should be made direct to The Guide either by registered letter, postal note, postal bank or express money order.

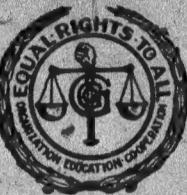
**THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE**  
"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"  
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers.

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.

**GEORGE F. CHIPMAN**, Editor and Manager.  
Associate Editors: W. J. HEALY, R. D. COLQUETTE, J. P. SACKVILLE and MARY P. McCALLUM.

Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second-class mail matter. Published weekly at 290 Vaughan St., Winnipeg, Man.

VOL. XI.



August 21

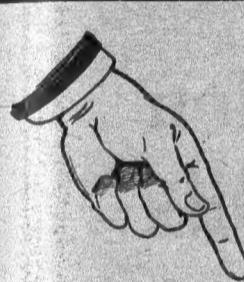
No. 34

**SUBSCRIPTIONS and ADVERTISING**

Published every Wednesday. Subscriptions in the British Empire, \$1.50 per year, except Winnipeg city, which is \$2.00 per year. Foreign and United States subscriptions, \$2.50 per year. Single copies, 5 cents.

**ADVERTISING RATES**

Commercial Display: 25c. and 50c. per agate line. Livestock Display: 18c. per agate line. Classified: 5c. per word per issue. No discounts for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us eight days in advance of date of publication to insure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stock, or extravagantly-worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, through careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

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The **GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE**  
WINNIPEG, MAN.



The Guide has a world-wide circulation. For instance one mail last week brought a letter from an Australian and another from France. Our friend beneath the southern cross, who is a grain grower, is greatly interested in the varieties of wheat which have achieved prominence in Western Canada, especially Seager Wheeler's Kitchener and Red Bobs, and is anxious to secure samples. Our correspondent in France formerly a western farmer, finds time in the breathing space between battles, to think of the problems of western agriculture. We trust that in the near future we shall be able to supply samples of western wheat to our Australian friend, even though it may entail the taking out of an exporter's license, and we hope that the western farmer, who is now doing his duty in France, may be spared through all the hazards of the colossal enterprise in which he is engaged, to again return to Canada and resume his occupation as a grain grower on the plains.

May we repeat that the provincial pages in The Guide are edited by the secretaries of the respective provincial organizations, and that material intended for publication in one of these pages should be sent to the proper Central office, and not direct to The Guide. Many items of news of the locals are still sent to our office. In each case these have to be forwarded to the proper secretary, and needless delay is occasioned. Offers of payment for insertion are sometimes made, but we wish to again state that this is unnecessary.

If a Central secretary believes that an item of news is worthy of publication it is forwarded along with the copy for his provincial page, and there is no charge, of course, for publishing it.

The Manitoba Rural Credit Scheme is already a demonstrated success. Already 17 societies have been incorporated under the act, ten of which are lending money. Hundreds of farmers have been enabled, through these societies, to secure the necessary short-term credit for carrying on their farm operations. A couple of weeks ago, a representative of The Guide accompanied a party of Winnipeg business and newspaper men, who inspected the work that has been accomplished this season by the Roblin Rural Credit Society. A full report of the society's operations to date is published this week.

The labor situation in Canada is assuming a position of great importance. The labor troubles, some of which have only started, but others which have materialized, have brought home to every citizen of Canada the necessity of directing more attention to this serious problem. An article entitled, "The New Labor Situation in Canada," appears in this issue, and is well worth a careful perusal by the serious-minded farmers of the West. It is from the pen of Professor MacIver, professor of political economy in Toronto University. Professor MacIver has devoted a great deal of study to this important phase of our national development, and is, therefore, in a position to speak with authority on the subject.

**\$230.00--TEN DAYS**

As this issue is being mailed to our subscribers ten more days remain during which it will be possible for Guide boys and girls to fill out and send us

**The Guide Prize Questionary**

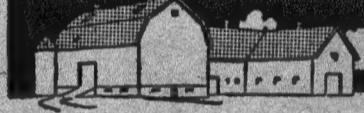
as given in the centre section of our issue of July 31. If you have not read this matter over, do so now. If you have read it and have not acted on it, look it over again and see if there is not something in that full page of prizes which will appeal to you.

The prizes are worth over \$230 in cash. These prizes comprise a great many things that boys and girls on the farm or their parents want. We have tried to make the selection so as to appeal to everyone and have allowed substituted choice where any of the prizes do not meet with the requirements of the contestants. There are over 100 prizes, all of which are to be given free as soon as the contest is decided. All question sheets should be mailed to us so as to be in your post office not later than Saturday, August 31. These will reach us early in September and the competition will be decided as soon after that as it is possible to judge the entries.

**THIS IS WHAT YOU SHOULD DO**

Get our issue of July 31. Make your choice (according to directions given on that page) of the prizes listed. Mail this prize list to us along with your sheet of answered questions not later than Saturday, August 31. Address your letter—

Winnipeg The Grain Growers' Guide Manitoba

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# The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, August 21, 1918

## The New Victory Loan

A people, like an individual, gives proof of character by behaviour in a crisis, and especially under the strain of a continuing crisis. Canadian manhood has proved, and is continuing to prove its valor and endurance at the front; and the Canadian men and women at home have not failed, and will not fail, to do their duty to the full. The new Victory Loan, to be launched this fall, will assuredly furnish proof of the staunchness of their loyalty to the men at the front and to the principles in defence of which the men at the front are fighting.

Every Canadian, worthy of the name, will do his utmost to help to make that Victory Loan a success surpassing the great success of the preceding Victory Loan. Every Canadian should prepare without fail to contribute every dollar which he can possibly contribute towards making the new Victory Loan successful beyond precedent.

The exemption of any national bonds from taxation is wrong in principle, holding out as it does an unjust special privilege as an inducement to patriotic duty; and so there will be wide regret at the announcement by the Minister of Finance that the new Victory Loan is to be tax free. The general public would have liked to see it made tax bearing, but, as this is not to be, every patriotic Canadian will make the best of it and do his best to make the loan a success and to reflect pride upon Canadian patriotism.

In Great Britain the principle of making war bonds subject to taxation is established beyond question. In the United States the first issue of Liberty Bonds was made tax exempt, but all issues since are tax bearing, as the forthcoming new Liberty Loan of \$6,000,000,000 is also to be. In Canada the war bonds already issued amount to \$750,000,000. They are all exempt from federal taxation. There is reason to believe that "expert" financial advice was pressed upon the Minister of Finance in support of the idea of making the appeal to patriotism by way of tax exemption. Advice of that sort, which takes no account of other than mercenary motives, was pushed aside by Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, when he decided upon making Great Britain's war loan of 1917 bear interest at the rate of five per cent. instead of six per cent. He was more than abundantly justified in his faith that patriotism would rise superior to mercenary considerations. The result was the largest subscription ever recorded for a loan offering in Great Britain.

The Minister of Finance at Ottawa would have done well if he had likewise taken his courage in his hands against the "expert" advice which favored tax exemption. The result would in like manner have justified his faith more than abundantly. Such tax-free government issues relieve the man of surplus wealth from a definite duty he owes the country, enabling him to shoulder the burden of his just obligation upon the poor man who has to pay an indirect taxation on necessities. Tax exemption of national bonds has in it an element of injustice ranking with the most unjust form of tariff taxation; for it is a special privilege tending to concentration of wealth in a few hands—a privilege which once established cannot be done away with without a breach of public faith.

The men at the front are giving all without counting the cost, and with no exemption from the possibility of having to pay the full measure of their self-sacrificing devotion. Surely there is no Canadian patriot worthy of the name who has to be induced by ex-

emption from his just share of the national burden of taxation to do his duty of putting every dollar he can into Victory Loan bonds. Let us all bear in mind how our country has not had to suffer many of the cruel burdens and deprivations suffered with such heroism by other peoples, not for themselves alone, but for us as well. Let every one of us resolve not to fall short of doing the utmost in his power to make the new Victory Loan a crowning success.

## The League of Nations

The progress of human civilization has primarily meant for the individual that he has had to learn that law is better than anarchy to settle his relations with other individuals in his own community. He has had to learn that it is to his advantage to live by law. Only thus has it been possible for civilized communities to be formed. The nations of the world must likewise learn that law is better than the anarchy of war to settle their relations with one another. Only thus can a truly civilized world be formed. This is the idea of the League of Nations, which President Wilson has stated as the first essential, fundamental principle of the only peace to which the free peoples of the world can safely consent.

This idea that national liberty and peace and the true progress of civilization can be made secure in the future only by the nations uniting their strength to enforce international justice has met with widespread cordial acceptance among the free peoples engaged in the war. The principle finds wide acceptance; but the nature of the proposed league to be founded on that principle requires to be thought upon at length before the full significance of the idea is realized and the things necessary to its being accomplished are rightly understood.

Germany, of course, can be brought to see this idea in its true light only by being brought by force to see that the German militarist ideal of placing might higher than right is a disastrous one for Germany. The Allies must continue fighting until this has been thoroughly demonstrated to the German people. There is no other way of demonstrating it to them than by force, exercised upon them to make them understand that peace can never be secured in the world by the domination of one country, or group of countries, building its power and prosperity upon the submission and disadvantage of others, and that the German idea of "world peace" secured by the might of German militarism is impracticable, as well as unjust and abhorrent to other peoples of right mind—as intolerable and impossible in the world as despotism would be here in Canada.

## The Democracies at War

In the fighting in France the men of the world's democracies are demonstrating that the soldiers of democracy can fight with a spirit and valor of which the soldiers of a militaristic system, based on a denial of democracy, are incapable. They are demonstrating it in a manner that can never be forgotten as long as human memory endures. The soldiers of democracy respond to the thrill of high ideals, and are inspired by the loftiest purposes that have ennobled human nature.

An English correspondent reported last week that the French soldiers at the front speak of the Canadians in admiring comradeship and recognition of their spirited

achievements in the field, as "Foch's pets." British, French, Americans, Australians, Canadians, they are all true brothers in arms for right and justice, all giving splendid proof of their enduring courage and determination against the legions of an empire whose people have had the instincts of democracy militarized out of them as far as it is possible to convert human beings into machines. No longer do the German generals and statesmen vaunting themselves upon being the inheritors of great military traditions from the times of Frederick the Great and of Bismarck, sneer with lofty contempt at the idea of democracies being able to fight.

The good fight has still to be fought out enduringly to the end. The forces of freedom must continue to press forward resolutely. The civilian populations at home must nerve themselves anew to duty and sacrifice in loyalty to their brave men at the front. In this crisis no true citizen of freedom can fail in his duty. Soldiers and citizens must both carry on, and the wily machinations of German duplicity, plotting to sow distrust, if possible, among the Allies, and to lessen their fighting morale, and in every other way conceivable to work towards the securing of a "German peace," with the seeds of future German militaristic aggression in it, must be resisted with unfaltering determination to the end.

## War Bonds and Democracy

In an article supporting the policy of making Dominion war bond issues exempt from federal taxation, the *Financial Post*, of Toronto, refers to "the stress laid by advocates of taxable bonds on the alleged iniquity of wealthy men salting down their resources in tax-exempt bonds." This, we read in the journal mentioned, "is only a temporary condition," which will not continue, for "there will undoubtedly be plenty of opportunities of investing at much higher rates." Exactly. Money needed for provincial and municipal purposes and for industrial enterprise will have to be borrowed at a rate made higher by such tax-free government issues.

However, when evils develop in a democracy, it is by the right working of the democratic system of government that they are to be cured. Injustice in the distribution of taxation burdens can be remedied by working towards a juster distribution of those burdens. As things are in Canada, not nearly a large enough proportion of the public revenue is raised by means of direct taxation.

For the securing of justice, democracy must be made safe in the world; and to make democracy safe, the war must be fought to a finish. No Canadian whose heart beats with true patriotism will fail to do his utmost in helping to make the new Victory Loan such a success as will let all the world see that there can be no question as to where the Canadian people stand in this fight to a finish for freedom and democracy.

## Constructive Citizenship

Striking evidence comes from Great Britain of the working there of that spirit of constructive citizenship which Professor R. M. MacIver, in his article in this issue on the labor situation in Canada, shows to be the force needed for the co-operative solution of the problems of capital and labor in this country. Great headway is being made with

the propaganda carried on by the Industrial Reconstruction Council, a body composed of representatives of capital and representatives of labor, which was formed early this year.

An energetic propaganda is being carried on, and is meeting with great success in impressing upon the public mind the fact that the present close relations between the government and committees of employers and of the employed in all the important trades gives an opportunity which, if it is not taken advantage of, may pass with the war, for establishing the principle of co-operation between labor and capital upon a sure and sound foundation. The central idea of the propaganda is that the government should adopt the uniform practice in all industrial and commercial matters of consulting only joint bodies representative of both employers' and wage-earners' organizations.

The Industrial Reconstruction Council is acting in co-operation with the Lloyd George government. Christopher Addison, Minister of Reconstruction; G. H. Roberts, Minister of Labor, and other members of the government, together with leading representatives of organized labor, are taking part in the speaking campaign; and a widespread distribution of printed matter is being made, including the Whitley Report prepared by J. H. Whitley, chairman of the government committee on the relations between employers and employed.

The council's manifesto sets forth the principle that "any commercial or industrial matter ought not to interest the government unless it interests both labor and capital." From this follows the principle that the government, in all such matters take counsel with bodies equally representative of both labor and capital. With a view to the realization of this, the formation of trade parliaments in the leading industries is being advocated.

#### Canadians for Siberia

No time is to be lost, it is announced, in sending a contingent of 4,000 Canadian troops to form part of the Allied expedition to Siberia. The primary purpose of the expedition, part of which landed in Vladivostok last week, and other parts of which are advancing from other directions, is to protect the Czechoslovak army of exiles from being marooned in darkest Russia by the cutting of the Trans-Siberian railway in their rear by the Bolsheviks. These Czechoslovaks, forced against their will to fight in the Austrian uniform for a cause not their own, were captured by the Russian armies on the East front in the first year of the war.

Liberated by the revolution in Russia which destroyed the Czardom, they decided to make their way across Siberia to Vladivostok and thence back to Europe to join in the fighting against the Teutonic alliance. This the Bolsheviks undertook to prevent their doing. The Allies recognize an obligation to these brave men, and at the same time are pledged to respect the rights of the Russian people and to do everything in their power to aid in the bringing of order out of the Russian chaos. The expedition of which the Canadian contingent will form part will serve the cause of civilization and progress in protecting that region from the predatory Bolshevik anarchism which has wrought such disaster in Russia.

#### Taxation Present and Future

In Great Britain, before the war, 42 per cent. of the taxation was indirect. That percentage has fallen to 18, while the percentage of direct taxation has mounted from 58 to 82. In Canada the public revenue has in the past always been mainly derived from indirect taxation by customs' duties. But now, with every month that passes, customs' taxation is yielding a decreasing proportion of the Dominion revenue, and direct taxation is yielding an increasing proportion. Lessened imports mean a lessened flow of revenue from the tariff imposts; but the total Dominion revenue shows increases from

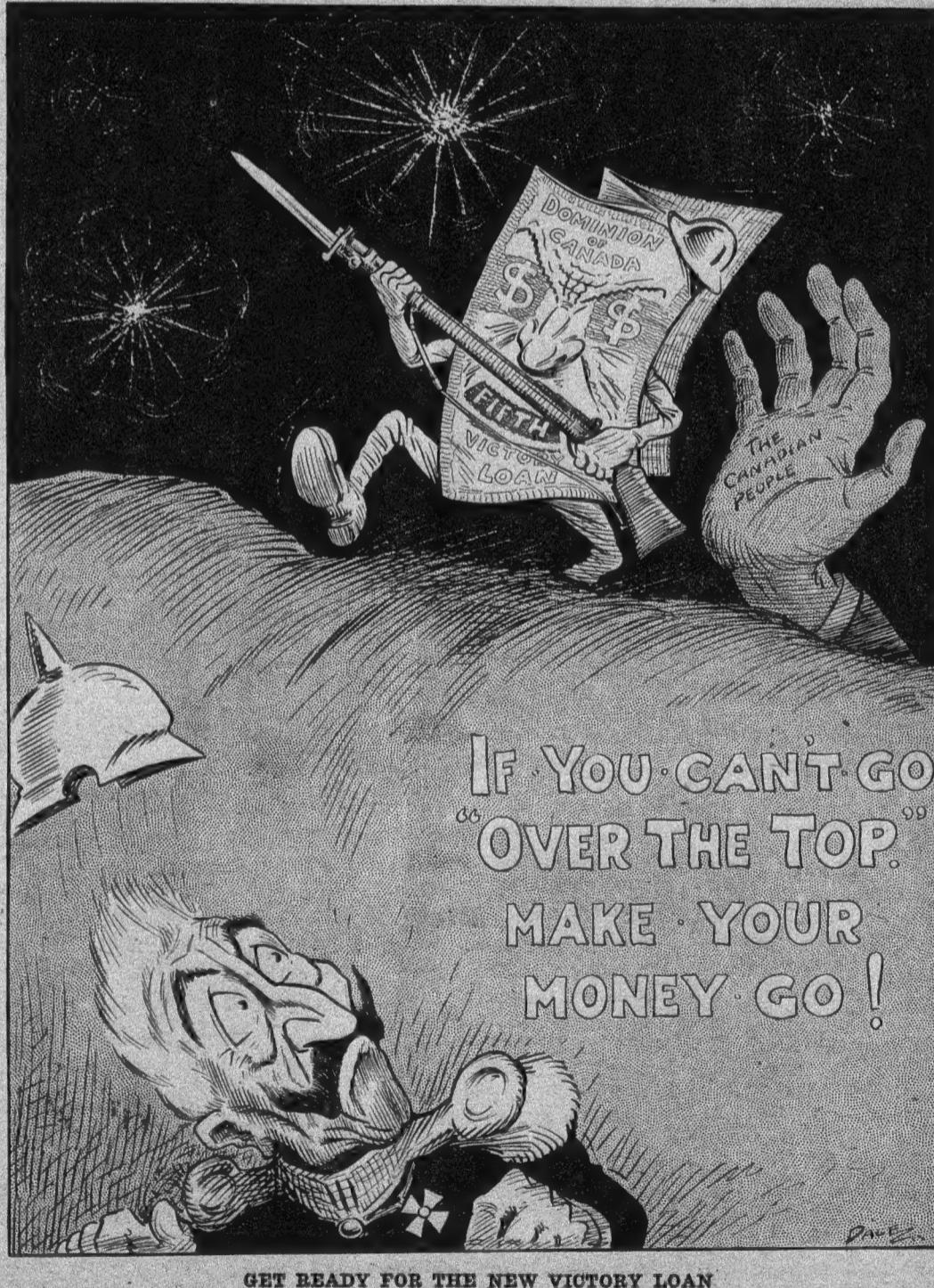
other sources, which make up several times over for the falling off in the amount collected by the customs officials.

It is not conceivable that the path of progress in taxation methods will be abandoned after the war, and that the direct methods which have been adopted will be cast aside. Indeed, it will not be possible to revert to the old way of depending almost wholly upon indirect taxation. For one thing, the income tax has beyond question come to stay. The national debt of the Dominion has grown to a bulk two-and-a-half times what it was four years ago. This entails a heavy increase in annual interest charges. Necessarily heavy expenditures in prospect for the remainder of the war, and for the reconstruction period after the war. The pension list alone will run to many millions. It will not be possible that the future fiscal policy of the country can be otherwise than largely based upon the soundest and justest of the fundamental principles of taxation, namely that it be levied directly in proportion to the ability to pay.

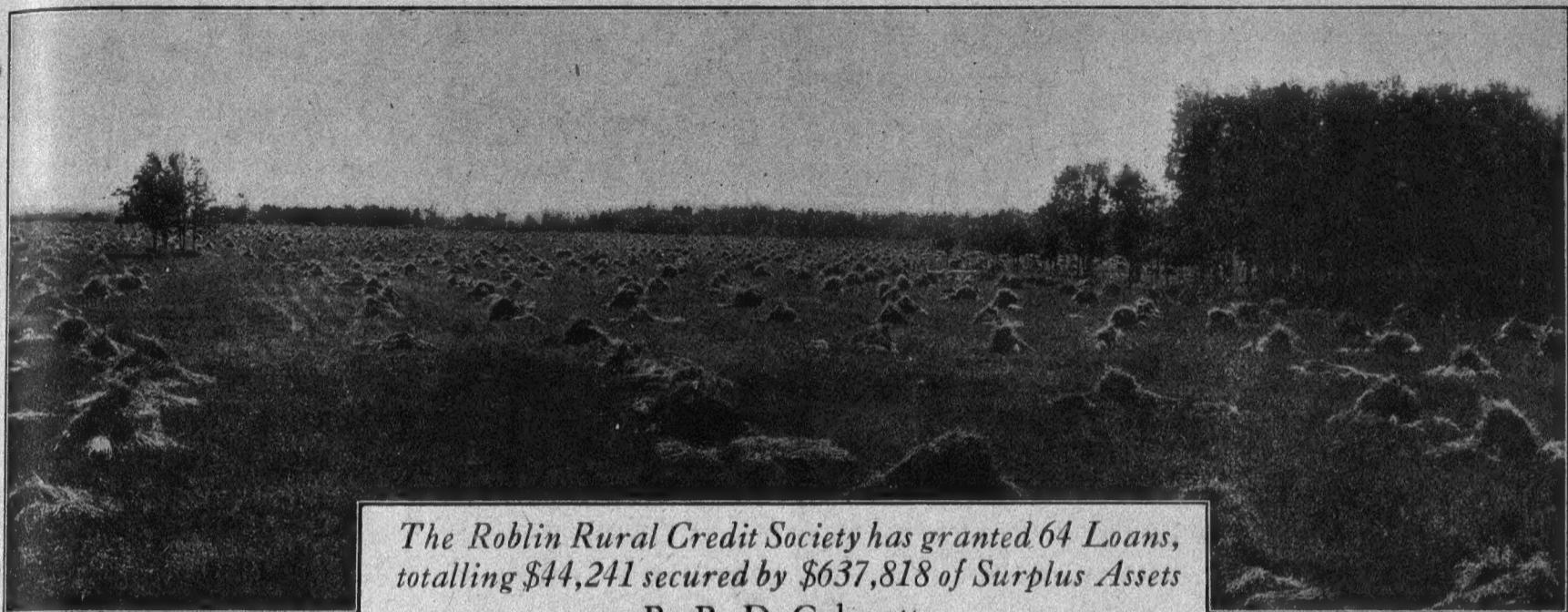
"I say emphatically," declared Mr. Crothers, Minister of Labor, in an address to the Calgary Board of Trade last week, "that the recent strike of postal employees was not justified." Quite so. There is no justification possible for the government in having allowed it to occur.

The customs' revenue has fallen off very materially, and the showing would be considerably worse than it is if it were not for the fact that duties are being collected on the basis of appraisals at very much higher figures than a few years ago. On nearly all agricultural implements imported into Canada the duties thus amount to nearly double what they used to be.

On Saturday last, Bonar Law, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced in London that the subscriptions for the latest issue of British national war bonds had reached the stupendous figure of £1,000,000,000. Hitherto the world's record was held by the British war loan of 1917, which was subscribed to the extent of £948,459,000. Mr. Law noted that most remarkable is the fact that subscriptions have kept coming in steadily in a continuous stream, without any dislocation of the money market. Still more remarkable (to some minds in Canada) must be the fact that these British war bonds are not exempt from taxation, but are tax-bearing.



# Ready Money For Farmers



*The Roblin Rural Credit Society has granted 64 Loans, totalling \$44,241 secured by \$637,818 of Surplus Assets*

By R. D. Colquette

**D**ID you ever get up against it in the middle of the breaking season and have to go breaking for your neighbors to get a little ready cash to keep the pot boiling just when the extra acreage you could have broken at home would have meant hundreds of dollars to you the next year? Have you had to stop the outfit and turn the horses out on the grass while you cut scrub, when a few dollars, which you didn't have, would have hired a man to do the work, and you could have kept the outfit hard at it and done twice as much breaking and finished it in proper time? Have you hauled water for the house and stock all summer, losing valuable time each day that should have been devoted to the farm operations, and all because you had to wait until the crop was marketed to get the wherewithal to pay for drilling a well? Do you know what it is to see abundance of feed go to waste on your farm that could have been turned into real money if you had had the means to buy a few stockers to turn into it? Have you had the mortification to see your crop ruined by stock because of the lack of a little ready cash to buy a few bales of wire? Though your surplus assets amounted to perhaps thousands of dollars, you were hampered by a lack of proper credit facilities and held back so that it took you two years to make the progress that you should have made in one. If you have not, you are fortunate, for there are thousands of farmers, all over the West, who have had these or similar experiences.

The farmers around Roblin, Manitoba, have been no exception to the rule. They have a fine country up there, with unlimited possibilities, especially in raising cattle, for they never have a serious drought. Many of them are well established, others are still in the midst of their initial struggle. The credit facilities at their command have probably been neither better nor worse than those of other districts. They have found, however, that they require a more elastic system of credit than that furnished by the banks, notwithstanding the claims of anxiety by the said banks to furnish farmers with the means to carry on. So last winter they formed the Roblin Rural Credits Society and incorporated under the Manitoba Rural Credits Act. Their experience has already amply proven the wisdom of their move.

#### Organization of the Society

The first active step towards the formation of the Roblin Rural Credit Society was taken when J. E. Sirret, B.S.A., wrote to the department at Winnipeg, and asked for a petition form for getting the necessary names for application for a charter. The 15 names necessary were soon secured and the application made. Mr. Sirret

was appointed organizing secretary by order-in-council, whereupon seven provisional directors were appointed. He went straight ahead, until he had secured 50 names on the petition, each of the subscribers agreeing to take \$100 of stock in the society and paying \$10 in cash, the balance to be paid on call. The provisions of the Act were then carried out with regard to the appointment of a permanent board of directors. The shareholders met and elected three, which are elected annually. The municipality and the government also appointed three representatives each. After the full board was appointed it met and organized, appointing various officers and passing the necessary by-laws, authorizing the officers to do business with the bank, and covering the conduct of meetings, etc. The municipal council had also passed by-laws authorizing the purchase of stock and the appointment of directors. The members of the board are not necessarily shareholders. John Arnott, Reeve of Shell River municipality, was appointed president; T. J. Kelly, vice-president; and J. E. Sirret, B.S.A., secretary-treasurer.

Meanwhile applications for loans were pouring in. At the first meeting of the board over 40 loans totalling over \$32,000 were granted. In fact, it is currently reported that the Central office at Winnipeg, when they learned of this tremendous initial stroke of business, did a little investigating. However, they soon found that the number of loans granted did not indicate in any way that the board had been too lenient, but that they were simply an indication of the manner in which the rural credits idea was taking hold of the prosperous and energetic farmers of the district. Meanwhile,

the local branch of the Union Bank of Canada, had granted the society a credit line of \$35,000, which was later extended to \$50,000. I was assured by several of the officers of the society that they had at all times the hearty co-operation of the bank in supplying the money for the loans.

Fifty members are all that were necessary at that time in order to form a credit society under the act. After the complement was secured, not another member was solicited. However, applications for membership continued to pour in, until the members now number 85, about 70 of whom have made applications for loans. Several have joined who never expect to use the credit furnished by the society. "It's a good idea, and I'll take a share, though I never expect to use it," was a common expression. Members are limited to one share each, so that there is no danger of the society ever being manipulated.

The present standing of the society is indicated by the following financial report, made out on August 9:

	Capital authorized	\$20,000	Subscribed Paid-up
Stock subscribed by farmers	\$ 8,500	\$ 850	
Stock subscribed by government	2,500	250	
Stock subscribed by municipality	3,500	350	
Total	\$14,500	\$1,450	

Number of shareholders at Incorporation ..... 57  
Number as at August 9, 1918 ..... 85

#### Loans Well Secured

There is nothing fast and loose about the way in which the Roblin society

does business. Their object is to supply credit to farmers who know how to use it for purely productive purposes. Every step of the transaction is carefully scrutinized by the board of directors, who are anxious to grant all the credit needed to the farmers, but at the same time, to safe-guard the interests of the society. "I never saw men work better in my life than they did on the board," remarked President Arnott, as we were discussing this phase of the question. "At all of the meetings we certainly have got the best there is in our directors." Later, I discussed this same matter with a local business man who has been in the district for some years, and should, therefore, be somewhat familiar with the standing of the men in it. "When the certificates are filed the reports come out in Dun's," he said. "I went over them very carefully, and must say that the directors have safe-guarded the interests of the society very well, and I do not think there is a chance of them losing on any of the loans they have put out."

Application for a loan is made on a regular form, on which is stated the amount of money required, the purposes for which it is intended to be used; the date of repayment, and the rate of interest. The application for a loan is accompanied by a complete statement of the applicant's affairs. This includes the number of acres owned and the location; the number of acres broken; encumbrances, if any; a complete valuation of all the assets including farm lands, buildings, implements, livestock, supplies, cash and outstanding accounts. A complete statement of liabilities, including mortgages on farm property, chattel mortgages, lien notes against machinery or implements, amounts due the bank or other parties is also given. Statements as to the amount of fire, hail and life insurance are included, though these do not figure in the amount of assets and liabilities. This statement, made out by the applicant, is carefully scrutinized by the board, and revised if necessary. The excess of assets over liabilities or surplus assets, as they are called, represent, therefore, the farmer's net financial worth. Some interesting facts may be brought out by such statements. A man starting up conservatively for instance, will usually be found to have small assets and also small liabilities, while the plunger will show large assets but also heavy liabilities.

Before a loan is approved it must be passed by a majority of the full board of directors. If only seven of the nine directors are present the votes will have to be five to two in favor of the loan before it is granted. Loans mature on December 31 of each year, but if the money is required for such

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Breaking Land that has been Cleared of Scrub. The Roblin Rural Credits Society is Lending Money for this kind of Development.

# The Years of the Wicked

By Hopkins Moorhouse

MISS Hepzibah's bare foot took on the appearance of a white lily as it dipped cautiously into the shaft of moonlight. The shaft of moonlight streamed in between the cretonne curtains and came to rest in an irregular patch on the rag carpet beside the bed. The bed itself creaked; the utmost stealth of movement notwithstanding, it creaked so loudly in the quiet of 2 a.m. that Miss Hepzibah held her breath and listened in sudden panic.

Above the throbbing of her pulses she could hear the breathing of the dog. That was all. She wasn't worrying about Prinney, for he was pretty well trained and while he was nose-on to the crack at the bottom of the door with the clothes line that tied him to the bed-post taut as a bow-string, he hadn't let out a sound.

There was a certain business-like menace in that silence which seemed to substantiate the grim assurance of the lines of Miss Peters' mouth as she tiptoed about the room. Also there was a gun hanging on a rack beside the bed—a double-barrelled affair, a muzzle-loading old-timer that had killed many a deer in its day. The knife which dangled on the bed-post, where it would be handy for severing the bulldog's leash in an emergency, was just a plain domestic butcher-knife which Miss Hepzibah used for cutting up rhubarb stalks and so forth; but one could have shaved with it quite handily—almost. In fact, Miss Hepzibah Peters was armed—to the teeth!

Reaching for the gun, she wound the dog's line several times around her wrist and quietly turned the knob of the door. With a flaming red dressing-gown wrapped about her meagre form and pale blue woolen bedroom slippers peeping out now and then beneath the hem, she began a cautious advance. On the landing, half-way down the stairs, she pulled the dog behind her and craned her thin neck forward till the moonlight, shining through the glass of the front door, bathed her forehead and used her two front curl-papers to make a shadow on the wall that looked like the devil's head.

There was nobody in the hallway below. The sounds seemed to be coming from the parlor. That was the room which she kept shut up with the blinds drawn. One by one, the family had gone to the cemetery from this room. It contained all the family heirlooms, a melodeon whose yellowed keys nobody ever fingered, mohair chairs upon which nobody ever sat now, a pair of china dogs which nobody ever played with and sundry black walnut frames enclosing crayon portraits which nobody ever looked at except Miss Hepzibah.

For she lived alone now, Miss Hepzibah—very much alone indeed—and she did not encourage visitors. The few whom Prinney and his mistress did tolerate were content to munch their cookies and sip their raspberry vinegar in the kitchen; certainly the fine rag carpet which the grandmother had made with her own hands was no place for stains and crumbs.

So the parlor was the room which was kept shut up till the air was musty. And that was where Miss Peters had hidden a little old Japanese urn, of brass—in a dark corner beneath a board that was loose in the flooring. And this urn had money in it—not very much, barely enough for her to live on without selling the old place.

Peeking breathlessly through the crack of the open door, she had just noted that the blinds were all up as far as they would go, admitting a flood of moonlight, when the dog broke away from her abruptly and with a ferocious growl charged into the room as if shot from a catapult.

Followed a hoarse yell, a crash of glass, the black figure of a man diving through the window, the black streak of the bulldog, leaping after—running feet, barking!

Miss Hepzibah had been knocked off her feet by the dog's sudden plunge. She picked herself up slowly, hobbled over to the window and glanced out. Then she crossed to the dark corner

where the carpet was turned back and a black hole yawned in the flooring. The little old Japanese urn was lying on its side not far away and when its owner had finished picking up the scatter she put it back, replaced the board and drew the carpet over it once more.

On one of the chairs a .32 calibre revolver shone wickedly in the moonlight, evidence of a hasty inspired by an overpowering fear of dogs. Miss Hepzibah handled the thing gingerly and tossed it out the broken window.

She went back to her bedroom. There

then did she look to see which tree the midnight intruder had chosen.

He had chosen well. The big willow forked about four feet from the ground and lent itself more readily to hasty ascent than any of the others. Leaving the carpet-bag on the doorstep, Miss Hepzibah marched down the gravelled walk between the borders of Sweet William and Forget-me-not and struck straight across to the tree at the foot of which bulldog growled his savage regret. In the bright moonlight her angular form bore down like a Nemesis.

"Wh-Why, Aunt Zib! Aintcha tumbled to me yet? Don't you know who I am?"

"I know who you be, Danny Larcombe, right well. Turn your back and march straight ahead. We be a-goin' to stable to hitch up old Bill."

"Not so fast!" His eyes had narrowed with quick suspicion. "Not by a darn sight! I don't mind helpin' you to hitch up, but I gotter know where you're goin':"

"When the time comes fer you to know, Danny Larcombe, you'll know. You be a-comin' with me. What's more, I bean't a-goin' to stand fer no foolin' this time."

"This time!" he echoed, scowling angrily. "Say ol' girl, you better cut out the funny business an' talk a little sense Savvy?"

He took a threatening step towards her, at which she promptly unwound one loop of the dog's rope from her wrist. He saw the movement and his heavy jaw dropped. Something very like triumph flashed into Miss Hepzibah's eyes.

"Some time ago, Danny Larcombe," she began with quiet determination, "you stole some money fer which you went to jail. You lied to me about it—writ that you didn't do it—an' when you broke out an' come runnin' fer me I was fooled into helpin' you to git away from them as was a-lookin' fer you. I thought mebbe you'd be a-gittin' a fresh start up there in Canada where you said you was a-goin'."

"An' what do I find, Danny Larcombe? I find that you was a-lyin' all the time—that you was nothin' but a thief! An' to prove it I find you back here now—in my house—in the act o' stealin' every cent I hev in the world! There be them as be worth their salt, Danny Larcombe," cried Miss Hepzibah indignantly, "an' there be them as aint!" She waved her arm toward the stable.

"We go now to hitch up old Bill an' we'll just be a-drivin' over to the pen'tentiary you broke out o' an' we kin make it nicely by sun-up ef we're a-gittin' started to wunst."

Larcombe swore. He scoffed loudly. Nevertheless his eye was wild as he glanced quickly about him. The dog growled, tugging at the line and whining with desire. Miss Hepzibah let another loop drop from her wrist. The man stared at her intently and for the first time fear crept into his look.

"Ah, now, Aunt Zib, you can't be meanin' all that," he objected in a jocular tone. "Why, Aunt Zib—Why, say, I wasn't tryin' to swipe your coin. Think I'd do that after the way you've always been so good to me? What kind of a nephew d'you take me fer anyway?" He laughed at the very idea. "Honest, Aunt Zib, I wasn't."

"Quit lyin'!" snapped Miss Hepzibah, her eyes blazing with sudden wrath. "I heant a-goin' to wait much longer, Danny Larcombe, fer you to be a-marchin' to the stable. I'll be a-turnin' the dog on you when I count three 'less you be a-movin' the way I be a-tellin' you to! Ef the dog don't git you, I'll jest be a-shootin' you!—One!"

"Fer heaven's sake, Aunt Zib, listen a minute, will you! Have you gone clean dippy? Yaint meanin'—?"

"Two!"

The dog snarled as he felt the rope loosen still another loop. He strained forward eagerly.

"Now look here, Aunt Zib, you hold on a minute! I'm—"

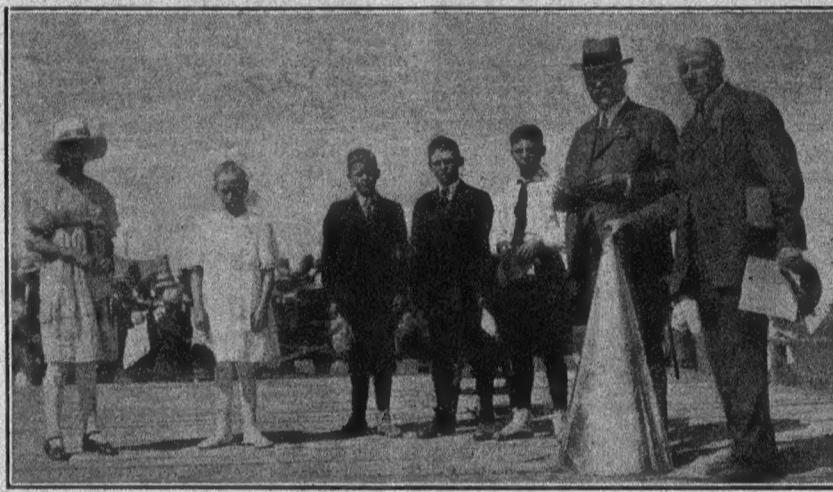
"Three!"

"Goin', doggonit!" finished Dan Larcombe savagely.

About he went, overpoweringly anxious, and started forward with alacrity towards the ramshackle old stable in the rear of the premises. Miss Hepzibah following grimly and the dog's drooling jaws within a yard of his heels.

It did not take long to get the harness on the old horse. Larcombe lingered near the lantern, after lighting it, stroking one big hand along the animal's neck.

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Boys' and Girls' Club Members being Honored at the Red Deer Fair. The boys and girls are winners in the Calf and Pig Classes for Boys' and Girls' Clubs. Lieut.-Governor Brett, of Alberta, and President Galbraith, of the Red Deer Agriculture Societies are distributing the prizes.

she lit the lamp, laid out her best lustre dress and her ridiculous little black bonnet, rusty with age and use, and proceeded to make a careful toilet. When her front hair was frizzed to her satisfaction and the bonnet ribbons tied to suit her, she hunted up the grandfather's worn old carpet-bag and descended to the kitchen. Here she lifted a trap door and climbed down carefully into the cellar where a hanging shelf that was laden with a variety of things swung to and fro to the touch.

And all this time Miss Peters was as coldly purposeful as she could be. Her thin, sallow face was set in dominant severity; her eyes glittered like bits of metal; her feelings seemed to be all curled up inside her and her outward calm was the deceit of placid surfaces beneath which rage dangerous torrents, deep down.

When she came up from the cellar she blew out the lamp, left it on the table with some matches beside it, picked up the muzzle-loader that had killed many deer in its day, and marching out of the house, deposited it and the carpet-bag on the step while she locked the door behind her. Not till

"For heaven's sake, call off that dog!" called the man hoarsely. "It's me—your nephew—Dan."

She stopped to peer upward, squinted her eyes to catch sight of the black shape among the shifting moon mottles on the leaves.

"You'll be a-climbin' down now," she commanded.

"Call off that hell-hound, d'you hear me!" he roared.

She spoke sharply to the dog, who whimpered and trotted over to her side obediently. Once more she twisted the dragging rope about her wrist.

"You'll be a-climbin' down," she repeated, a trifle louder, and he started downward, laughing shortly, one eye fastened warily on the dog. He paused in the fork of the tree.

"Nice doggie! Nice ol' feller!"

"He won't be a-bitin' you 'less I be a-tellin' him to. You'll be a-climbin' down!"

"Right-o. Down it is." He jumped and started forward, very much at his ease.

"Stop!" shrilled Miss Hepzibah. She raised the gun. "You jest stop where you be or I'll shoot you!"



Convalescent Soldiers in a Red Cross Hospital in England.

# Chautauqua--A Joy Festival

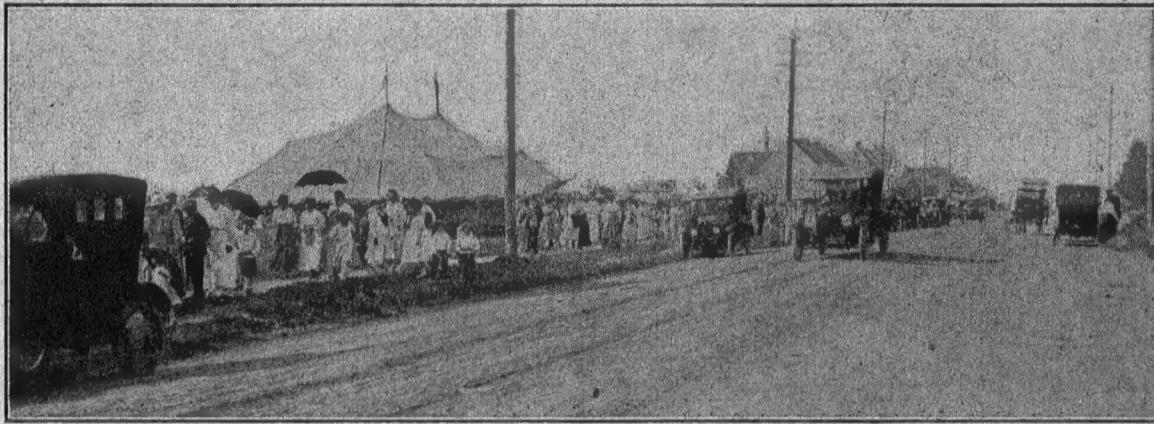
CHAUTAUQUA is in Western Canada for its second season. The scepticism and misunderstanding that, last year, the first season for Chautauqua in Western Canada, surrounded the movement is fast disappearing. After careful investigation by The Grain Growers' Guide it has been found that as the people of the West gain an experience with, and have an understanding of Chautauqua, they become its staunch supporters. Last year the vast majority of people here were quite unfamiliar with the movement. It had never come to Canada before. Even after Chautauqua had come and gone there were some people who had not given themselves up to hearty support. It was an entirely new thing in their lives. They did not know the history and traditions of Chautauqua. They were not familiar with the purpose and intent of the Chautauqua movement. But after a year of weighing and considering the whole movement, and a second season of Chautauqua, the adverse critics and the sceptics have joined with the other people in their particular community in supporting whole-heartedly the Chautauqua. The writer, after spending several days on each circuit failed to find an adverse critic, or elicit a disapproving remark.

Weyburn and Reston were the two towns visited during Chautauqua week, and where careful investigation was made. Upwards of 50 persons representing every class and interest in the towns and communities were interviewed, and their pronouncements on Chautauqua were one expression of unstinted praise and approval. Nor could those interviewed cite one case of sincere criticism. Two towns could not be found in America, that could give more hearty support to Chautauqua.

#### The Chautauqua Itself

The first four sessions of Chautauqua which the writer attended must have amply and conclusively justified Chautauqua to all in attendance as the greatest single community educational influence that has come to the West. Especially at this time when people the world over are thinking internationally rather than nationally, nothing could have come that would be a greater stimulus to such thinking than the Chautauqua programs this summer. One may read long and excellent books and articles on travel, life and customs, politics and social conditions among the peoples of other countries, but an excellent lecturer can give in two hours deeper and more permanent knowledge concerning the peoples of his country than can be gained by reading. And after all, have not our present international difficulties resulted from an entire misunderstanding and lack of comprehension of the life and politics of the people of the other nations of the world? And should not light and education along these lines be eagerly sought at this time? The Chautauqua this summer has attempted, and with no mean results, to bring the lecturers of other countries to Western Canada. Those who study the trend of the Chautauqua movement are apt to overlook its effort at internationalism. Last year we heard a great deal of criticism that the artists and lecturers were not drawn more from among our own

*Chautauqua's Six Days of Music and Oratory Open New Worlds to Westerners—By Mary P. McCallum*

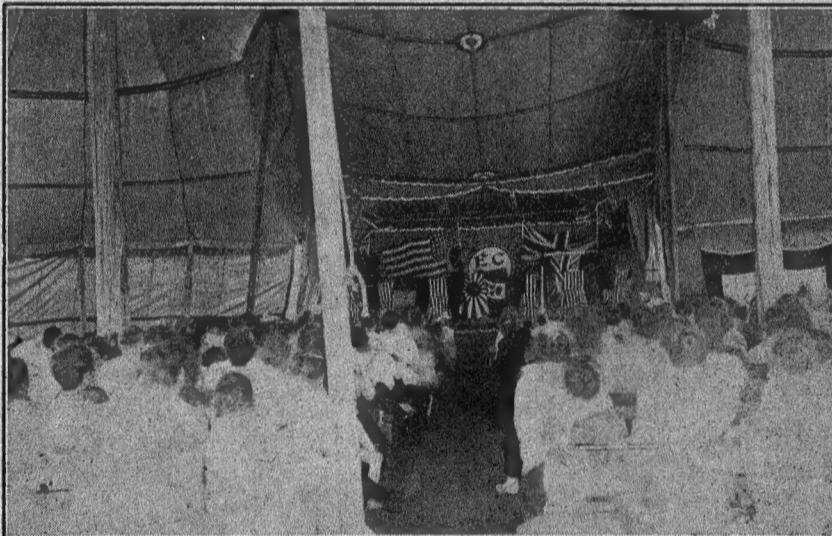


People Leaving Chautauqua Tent at Weyburn, Sask.

peoples. This effort to bring to the Chautauqua circuits the lecturers and artists from other countries has simply been misconstrued as a lack of loyalty or appreciation of the orators and musicians of our own country. Such of course is not the case.

The first lecturer on the first of the four sessions under discussion was Julius Caesar Nayphe, an Athenian who

the Canadian prairies have not been privileged to see before. For two hours the people in that Chautauqua tent were literally living and seeing the doings and the every-day life of the people of Palestine. More than 1,200 people each night in Western Canada are acquiring an intimate and personal knowledge of Palestine, an achievement that could only come through Chautauqua.



A View of Chautauqua Tent, showing the Stage.

had lived a great part of his life in Palestine, who presented an elaborately-staged lecture on the life and customs of the people of Palestine. His lecture was entitled "The Oriental Pageant" and before the audience that night there passed such a pageant illustrative of all classes of the people of the land of our Lord, as dwellers of

At the session of the following afternoon the lecturer was Dr. Y. Minakuchi, a noted Japanese scholar and orator who has just returned from three years spent in Russia and Japan. He spoke on the "War and the Anglo-Japanese Alliance." Perhaps outside the very theatre of war there is no subject so all-absorbing, so interesting, and



Junior Supervisor Training Children for Mother Goose Pageant at Weyburn.

so filled with high lights, as is the sun-bathed island of the far Pacific, Japan. Dr. Minakuchi gives his audiences a very personal, and a most assuring lecture glimpse, of our Ally in the Orient. He is a lecturer of eminence. He reached heights of oratory and eloquence that were not reached by any of the other lecturers heard. But apart from the pleasure of his beautiful English and his oratory, he brought to the peoples of Western Canada a knowledge of relations with Japan, United States and England that would be difficult to gain from study. He dealt at length on the alleged strained diplomatic relations between Japan and the United States, showing that through it all ran the sinister influence of Berlin.

His great message was that only by a spirit of amity instead of enmity, of sympathy, not antipathy, and by consistently avoiding the exaggerating of each other's characteristics could the yellow peoples of the Occident together with the Anglo-speaking peoples of the world lend their full influence to democratize the world. It is a temptation to give his message at greater length but space will not permit. No address of the two circuits appealed to one so much from the educative standpoint as did that of Dr. Minakuchi.

#### The South Sea Utopia

On the afternoon of the fifth day, Mrs. Leila M. Blomfield, of New Zealand, brought to the Chautauqua audience a very real picture of the people in that little colony in the South Sea. She called her lecture "New Zealand, the South Sea Utopia," and indeed as she presented it it was not difficult for her audience to see New Zealand in the light of a Utopia. New Zealand has been called the land of model government. Mrs. Blomfield dealt with many things that are of special interest to the people of the rural West, such as immigration, land monopoly, unemployment and compulsory arbitration, and New Zealand's attitude to these problems. She wore the costume of the native woman. Her descriptions of her country and of its people were specially interesting. But what filled the hearts of her hearers with admiration was her recital of the contributions of New Zealand to the war. The little island colony has already sent to the seat of war 125,000 men. Many of these, in fact whole battalions gave their lives on the Gallipoli peninsula. "With New Zealand," she said, "It is not a matter of the numbers of men we shall send, but a resolve to carry on until a victorious peace."

It is impossible to tell the influence her message, coming as it did from the representative of another Dominion, whose pride, like ours, is being a part of the British Empire. The hundreds of people who hear her each day have a bond of fellowship with the people of the sister Dominion that they did not have before.

In the session following, J. C. Hernsman, a government accredited representative from our new Ally to the south gave one of the finest inspirational lectures of the two circuits. His address is given in a very entertaining way. It was entitled "Carry On," and truly it would be difficult not to carry on our little part with a greater zest than before. He brought very

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# United Farmers of Alberta

*Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Alberta  
by the Secretary*

H. Higginbotham, Calgary, Alta.

**R**EPORTS of heavy damage from the serious frost which occurred in Northern and Central Alberta on the nights of July 23 and 24, continue to come in. As soon as the first reports reached the Central office your general secretary wired the provincial department of agriculture suggesting that an investigation be made and that farmers in frosted areas be advised to cut the frozen grain for feed. While the frost has spoiled the glowing prospects of Northern and Central Alberta this year, it has relieved the feed situation in the South. It appears likely at the time of writing that Alberta will not have more than enough wheat for the seeding of the 1919 crop, and the Central office has impressed upon the government the urgent need of prompt measures to see that sufficient good seed grain is kept in the province for next year's seed. In the south, wheat has filled better than expected, but crop on stubble was very poor and large areas are being pastured. Headers have been in great demand in the south as much of the grain was too short to cut with the binder.

#### Peace River's Crop

A very glowing account of the magnificent crop conditions in the Peace River country was received at the Central office on August 2, from N. L. Dundas, Bear Lake. The letter was written on July 20, and had been delayed by the mail strike. It looked as though the Grande Prairie and Peace River country would harvest a crop which would open the eyes of many people to the possibilities of this part of Alberta, but in common with other parts of Northern and Central Alberta, the frosts of July 23 and 24 worked a great change in the prospects in this district. A few days later Mr. Dundas wrote:

"With regard to my letter of July 23, relative to crop conditions up here, I regret to inform you that since the composition of above article a frost has come blighting and searing practically everything of marketable value. My letter was written on Monday. On Tuesday morning a hoar frost blanched the ground, the thermometer registering 30, but on Wednesday morning with the thermometer at 24, wheat and barley, not to mention vegetables, were completely ruined except for fodder. Already these cereal crops have changed color, considerable and preparations are being made to cut them for hay. It is still a matter of doubt whether the oats are irretrievably damaged. Some of them were not in head while others were in various stages of progression towards this point. Although our farmers will be badly hit financially speaking, still they are taking the outlook manfully, and confidence in the agricultural possibilities of the country still reigns amongst them."

We reproduce that part of Mr. Dundas' letter of July 20, which did not refer specially to the grain crops:

"Pastures are still verdant and furnishing a superabundance of feed for livestock, the result being that the cattle are fat and sleek. Many new tractors were brought in this spring, so that along with the horses as motive power a greatly increased acreage will be brought under cultivation this year. An estimate of the increase in breaking as compared with the land at present tilled is 35 per cent, and this if in error will be found to be too conservative. Almost without exception every farmer is overturning virgin glebe. The high prices and good crops last year encouraging him to do what he can to assist the cause of the Allies, by offering his produce in return for active service. The farmers, indeed, are well satisfied with the outlook for agriculture in the Peace River country, and with the advent of railway communication with the outer world, the pioneers of this region consider that their confidence that the country is the best adapted in the new world for mixed farming will be made capable of justification."

#### Official Circular No. 17

To Officers and Members:

The following important matters were discussed at the Convention of Local Secretaries in Calgary and Edmonton. Resolutions passed by the conventions as follows have been forwarded to the Dominion and Provincial authorities, respectively, and the matters are being followed up by the Central office:

**Seed Grain.** The following resolution was passed by each convention:

"Resolved: This convention requests the government to take steps to ensure that sufficient good seed grain from the 1918 crop in Alberta be held in the province to provide for the seeding of the 1919 crop in Alberta."

**Feed situation.** Resolution passed at convention of U.F.A. Secretaries held at Edmonton, July 10 and 11, 1918:

"1. This Convention of Secretaries of Local Associations of the United Farmers of Alberta learns with serious concern the situation caused among the farmers in some parts of the province by the prevailing drought.

"2. We respectfully urge that local associations in the more favored portions of the province extend their hearty co-operation to federal and provincial authorities in any efforts put forth to relieve the situation and suggests that our locals in these districts can render valuable assistance by immediately securing information regarding available supplies of fodder in their district.

"3. Further, we express the hope that plans may be devised whereby farmers in need of fodder may secure the surplus existing in other parts of the province without the intervention of those who would seek to make exorbitant profits out of the situation.

"4. And that copies of this resolution be sent to the federal and provincial governments and to U.F.A. locals throughout the province."

**Harvest Help.** Resolution passed at Convention of U.F.A. Secretaries at Calgary, July 3, 1918:

"That the Central Office of the U.F.A. give what assistance they can to the government in finding out where any surplus of farm help may be secured in districts where there is a crop failure, so that this help may be distributed where required."

Locals in the more favored portions of the province where there is a good supply of fodder are urgently requested to lend all possible co-operation and particularly to notify the department of agriculture, Edmonton, where hay can be secured. Locals in districts where there is a short crop or a failure can reciprocate by notifying the provincial government, department of agriculture, Edmonton, of the amount of surplus labor available."

#### Grande Prairie Wants Stock

Allan Mercer, secretary of the Sexsmith local, wrote from Clairmont, on July 29:

"A heavy frost struck the Grande Prairie country on the nights of July 23 and 24. As a result practically all the wheat is frozen, also some of the barley. We had a very fine heavy stand too. At our meeting last Saturday, I was instructed to write you as we believe you can put us in touch with the cattle men who need feed. Some of the farmers declare they will not cut it as they cannot see a market for it. Many fine fields are for sale as they stand. We are strongly advising every man to cut and stock every acre as this feed must not be lost. The farmers here want to see cattle shipped in, the majority being willing to winter cattle, preferably on shares. Others would like to buy young stock, if they

can get reasonable terms. In order that no feed shall go to waste we want the assurance that the cattle men are willing to ship their cattle up here. Then terms can be made. Will you give the greatest publicity to these facts? A paragraph in The Guide would help wonderfully. Prompt action is vital."

#### Expense of Speakers

An important resolution bearing upon the supplying of speakers from Central office, was passed by the Board of Directors at a meeting on June 1. The resolution follows:

"That the Central office notify locals that organized locals calling for speakers will be expected to pay the travelling expenses of such speaker or speakers, the per diem allowance to be paid by Central office."

The above resolution will not refer to the organization of new locals, when the whole expense will be borne by Central office. The resolution was passed because the Central office is sometimes called upon to furnish speakers for meetings which, from the point of view of results, do not seem to justify the expense involved. Also, locals sometimes request speakers who will have to travel some hundreds of miles when another speaker who may be equally effective could be found near by. The resolution was submitted to the Secretaries' Conventions at both Edmonton and Calgary, and endorsed by the secretaries present.

#### Joint Meetings and Picnics

The following resolution which explains itself, was passed by our Secretaries' Conventions at both Edmonton and Calgary:

"The convention of U.F.A. secretaries recommends: In order that speakers sent out by the Central office may be employed to best advantage and to keep down the travelling expenses, that in so far as possible, summer meetings and picnics be arranged according to districts so that one speaker can attend several meetings in one district on successive dates; also that where possible several locals should combine to hold joint picnics at meetings."

#### Circulars to Your Members

Some of our locals are availing themselves of the offer of the Central office to get out type-written or mimeographed circulars to members and prospective members, calling attention to the benefits to be derived from belonging to the U.F.A. We are glad to undertake this work for any of our locals at a merely nominal cost, if they will send us a copy of the circular they would like to send out. We will either mail the circulars direct from Central office or send them in bulk to the local secretary, which ever may be desired, charging merely for the amount of expense actually incurred by the Central office in doing the work.

#### Milk and Cream Prices

For some weeks past a committee representing the Beddington, Springbank and Elbow River locals, has been investigating the price of milk. At the instance of this committee a general meeting of milk and cream shippers was held in Calgary, on July 29, at which, after consultation with the representatives of the Union Dairy Company, the price of milk for the months of August and September was fixed as follows: \$3.15 per 100 pounds for milk testing 3.6 per cent butter-fat. A premium of five cents per 100 pounds for every decimal point (one-tenth of one per cent.) higher than 3.6, and a cut of three cents per 100 pounds for every decimal point below 3.6. This is an increase of 45 cents per 100 pounds over

the price prevailing prior to August 1, and the premium paid for milk testing higher than 3.6 is two cents higher than the premium previously paid, which was three cents. At the same meeting a permanent committee representing the milk and cream shippers was appointed which will act in the interests of farmers engaged in the dairy business. Since the meeting the price of cream has been advanced two cents per pound butter-fat by the Union Dairy Company, but the price is still regarded by most cream shippers as insufficient. Locals which are interested in cream shipping are requested to send their views to the provincial secretary.

#### Arbitrary Cuts on Hogs

The Secretaries of Northern Alberta, in convention assembled, beg leave to recommend to the executive and board of the U.F.A. as follows:

"1. That immediate action be taken to obtain relief from the situation now existing due to the arbitrary fixing of the cuts in effect at the Alberta stockyards.

"2. That they ask for a thorough investigation of the whole subject at an early date, so that as few as possible of the hogs subject to cut may be marketed under the present conditions.

"3. And while we recognize the fact that the Alberta hog markets are higher in price on selects than are other markets in North America, we are of the opinion that there is an unfair rate of cuts in other grades.

"4. We would also suggest a system of grading under government control."

H. Higginbotham, Provincial Secretary.

#### Market for Cordwood

I have just read your article in The Grain Growers' Guide on the increase of membership fee to \$2.00 for 1918. We are in one of the newer parts of Alberta, 50 miles north-east of Edmonton. There are 200 homesteaders in this vicinity, with nothing on their land but timber. Our people are mixed—American, Scotch, Irish, Russian, Ruthenian, etc. They are subduing and making a community that will bear its share of the burdens of this province and Dominion. There is not a homesteader in this whole community who is unwilling to pay a \$2.00 fee if he could see into the Great Realm of Truth where Love is King and where Justice is law and see a membership in our own province and in our sister province to the east, who will be willing to buy his product—cord wood and fence posts—at a living price instead of going off and patronizing Indian Half-breeds at a hand-to-mouth price, just for the sake of getting these a little cheaper, thereby patronizing a class who do little or nothing to advance civilization. Our product here is primitive—nature's very best. We have dry fire-killed timber, tamarac, spruce, birch and poplar, which up to the present has been burned and wasted in sight of the railroad track for want of a market and vast stretches of prairie in the sunny province needing the product for fuel and posts. I can get you a membership of 200 members if you can find us a market for our products at say, \$4.00 on track for four-foot wood and 11 cents each for tamarac rails 14 feet long, three-and-a-half to four-and-a-half at top end. In conclusion, if the U.F.A. membership could only exercise its imagination and hear the busy hum of the saw enabling each of us homesteaders to take a load of wood to town with nice even-sawed ends and bring back a sack of flour and a box of apples when the snow is on, rendering our country frostless so we too can grow grain. How different this would be from the Indian Half-breed's thought of a hand-to-mouth existence that compels him to pick blues for a cent a pound and peddle moose meat on the sly in summer. On with the \$2.00 membership fee.—T. R. Sarver, Thorhild, Alta.

# Manitoba Grain Growers

Conducted Officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary

W. R. Wood, 306 Bank of Hamilton Bldg., Winnipeg

**H**AS your opportunity come yet—the opportunity through which your mark upon the life of your time is to be made? Without being like Micawber, waiting for something to "turn up," you have watched for the day when you might "take occasion by the hand" and effect something more, something greater than merely the day's grind with its meagre return—when you might by linking up your life energy to some "tide in the affairs of men" have share in something large enough, something lasting enough, something of enough advantage to humanity to stand as a life work. Has your opportunity come yet?

#### Others Find Theirs

Whether it be for you or not I cannot say, but of this I am unalterably convinced that within the next ten years a very large number of young men and women are going to find in the rural life movement of the Grain Growers' and United Farmers' their chief opportunities of life-service and of personal development and self realization. May it not be that this movement is for you too the "occasion" which you may take by the hand, the tide which "taken at the flood" may be the very making of your life? May it not be wise for you to look closely at the movement in the light of the possibility of its being for you, personally, your life's supreme opportunity?

#### A Reasonable Prospect

Its demands are not unreasonable. You do not require special talent or education. You will require training but the service of the movement will furnish that. You begin with just what you have and offer to your own community through your local association, just whatever service you can render. It may be drumming up members for a meeting or making a contribution to a program; or going to the station to meet a speaker; or driving a car over to an adjacent local meeting; or commanding some phase of the work; or acting on a committee; or taking part in a debate; or formulating a resolution. These things are not trifles. The local association that has a dozen members that can be counted upon, that are always ready to do things of this sort is a local that is enviably rich and likely to be more than ordinarily effective. This big opportunity gives you a chance to begin today and with the equipment you have at hand.

#### Right Where You Are

Again it will not interfere with your work as a tiller of the soil. You need not leave the farm. Indeed it will help to make you in every sense the most out of your life on the farm. You will become genuinely progressive in your thinking about seed and soil and implements and methods and business. You will be led to observe the methods of others and to apply the knowledge gained to the betterment of your own operations. It will make you so familiar with what is being thought and said and done by others that it will be your own fault if you are not ultimately a highly trained expert. All the experts are not college trained. Intelligent experience and trained observation and practical common sense often afford all that is required.

#### Better Business

Beside helping you to better farming, the movement is designed to help you to better business success. Farming needs business knowledge and training as well as acquaintance with seeds and soils and seasons. The farmer must know where and how to get his supplies most economically and how to market his products most effectively. The Grain Growers' movement has already done much to improve the business of farming both as regards distribution of supplies and as regards disposing of products. There is room for improvement still. Now is your opportunity of getting into the movement for the opportunity it affords of bettering your business.

#### Better Living and Better Life

And further its design is the affording of a better living and a better life to the rural population. Better in material comfort; household comforts and labor-saving devices and the conveniences which in city life have come to be regarded as the common place and indispensable necessities of every day life. Better in social and intellectual development; giving the people opportunities of transcending their isolation and their individualism and coming to share the thoughts and views and aspirations of their fellow men, training them to think in terms of community life, and to live in order that all life's best things may be shared with others, so that no life may be deprived of or exploited to the losing of its share of the things that are more excellent. Better in regard to economic, moral and political principle; insisting upon and exalting the ideal of simple and even-handed justice, practising and requiring the principle of clean hands and a pure heart, and living to set up and make universal a type of citizenship which shall ensure the establishment and maintenance of a righteous and humane democracy.

Is it not reasonable to suppose that in the scheme of human life, your own life was designed to find its great opportunity in relationship to a movement which is setting itself to labor for the well-being of the rural population and through them of the whole population of Canada? It needs you; it calls you today. It may be to the rank and file of its workers, to be one in the many ten thousands who shall locally live to apply its principles and to exemplify its ideals, one of these whose personal life force joined with that of others shall build up the power by which it shall attack the evils of the time, and by which it shall impress its constructive teachings upon the national mind. It may be to local or wider leadership. The movement is calling insistently for such today. They are needed in every district, in every province and their work awaits them now. It may be to stand in the more difficult places where special demands are made upon foresight and insight and judgment and initiative and patience and courage and integrity, but where there are glorious opportunities of directing the course of the movement toward the higher levels.

Canadian men and women, youths and maidens, this movement calls you today. It offers you your opportunity. It points the pathway of service by which it may be yours to reach the only greatness worthy of human desire, the greatness of a life that does what it can to make better the lives of human kind.

#### Successful Livestock Selling

Three points on the Winnipeg-Yorkton line—Gladstone, Keyes and Arden—are having conspicuous success in handling the co-operative selling of livestock during the last six months. Albert McGregor has been handling the business for Keyes, L. G. Thomson for Arden, and Mr. Fehr for Gladstone.

Keyes has shipped about a dozen car-loads, Gladstone something over half that number and Arden three or four. Sometimes the one point is able to fill a car alone. Frequently there has been an arrangement to have part from one point and part from another when the stock immediately available for a shipment at one place is insufficient to fill a car, thus adding to the practical co-operation of the branches one with the other.

Among the practical advantages which accrue from this enterprise are the following: In the shipment of hogs especially the farmers are able to get their animals to market at the exact time when they ought to be forwarded. Since with a fairly complete organization shipments are made frequently, no one is required to wait the whim or the particular necessity of the individual buyer. The working of the system with its lucid and practical reporting of the details of every transaction is itself an education in business methods for every man who participates. The individual finds that even if he has only one or two animals he has a chance to get full market value just as if he had a carload. The speculative element which plays so large a place in the older method is practically eliminated and men who have hitherto been indifferent are led to look into the co-operative method and to regard with favor the farmers' movement which has made such results possible.

Among remarkable returns secured during recent shipments two are spoken of as especially remarkable. One was that of a hog which netted its owner \$92.50 and the other a steer which brought in \$208.00 after all charges were paid. When men compare these figures with others which they have been receiving, they are inclined to conclude that there is something very much worth while in the co-operative shipment of livestock.

#### Pine Creek Resolution

"Resolved that we, the Pine Creek Grain Growers, hereby strongly protest against the 20 per cent. increase in freight rates, now granted to the railways, and that in our opinion we, the farmers, would be justified in holding our wheat and not shipping a bushel out, until the freight rates are adjusted, as we do not want the price raised for our wheat, as in that case the poor people would have to pay the increased price caused by the increased freight rates asked for by the railways."

#### At MacGregor Fair

The local fair at MacGregor was held on Wednesday, August 7, and was easily the best fair ever held in the locality. The exhibits were all of a high standard and over 3,000 people are believed to have entered the grounds during the day. The managers accorded to the Portage district grain growers the privilege of a free site on the grounds for a tent, by means of which

the work of the organized farmers was kept in evidence before the people of the community throughout the day. The tent secured was about 14 feet square and many times during the day proved too small for the visitors who crowded in. It was amply demonstrated that there is specially deep interest in the work of the movement at the present time. The necessity for organization is probably more fully realized than ever before.

C. H. Burnell, president of the district association, was on hand with a good supply of literature, which was distributed and accepted in large quantities by visitors. He was assisted by Ben Richardson, the district secretary, and by Donald McKenzie, of Brandon, who came down for the day and gave valuable assistance in entertaining the visitors at the tent and in giving information with regard to the work of the movement. Mrs. J. Bennett of Pine Creek, was present, representing the women grain growers, and met the ladies who came to the tent in considerable numbers.

The officers are well satisfied with the results of this first experiment of a Grain Growers' tent at a local fair and when another fair day comes at MacGregor it is expected that the district grain growers will be there again with a tent considerably larger than the one used at this time. As a rest room for the ladies, as a meeting-place for friends, as a base from which literature may be distributed, and as affording an opportunity for discussion of rural life problems and affording visibility to the movement in the local community, the plan is commended to other districts and to grain growers who may have the opportunity of using the plan in connection with their fairs.

#### Halifax Blind Relief

The Otterburne Literary Society recently held a successful concert, the proceeds of which, with some other moneys on hand, were donated to the relief of those who were rendered blind by the Halifax catastrophe some months ago. Receipt of the amount, \$35.00, is hereby acknowledged.

#### "Good Morning, Neighbor"

Since the parable of the Good Samaritan was spoken, the word "neighbor" has been in good standing among the words of men. The use of the word as a term of address has not been general but the other morning as I was boarding a train in the early dawn I was accosted on the platform by a breezy countryman, whose salutation was "Good morning, neighbor, you are out early this morning." It was so unmistakably cordial that one was on a neighborly footing with the speaker at once. He didn't say "comrade"; that might have sounded like affectation. He didn't say "friend," that might have been considered as presuming too far. But "neighbor" included something of comradeship, something of friendship and presupposed a kindly but unobtrusive interest and a desire for the continuance of the neighborly relationship which could scarcely be taken amiss.

The Grain Growers' Association stands for the development of neighborliness. It insists that neighbors belong to one another and that in order to satisfying human life there must be acceptance of the duties of neighbors toward their fellowmen. There must be cordial recognition of relationship and obligation and a no less cordial carrying out into the every day practice of that recognition. Thus the wilderness will be transformed into a neighborhood and no one will need to ask "who is my neighbor?" for all men shall be as brothers and the poet's aspiration will be attained that one should

"Dwell in a house by the side of the road  
And be a friend to man."



A Sea of Oats on the Bench Lands of the Assiniboine.  
Photographed on August 9, on the farm of Jas. Mitchell, south of Roblin, Man. Hon. Edward Brown, John Arnott, Reeve of Shell River Municipality, Mr. Mitchell and his son are shoulder high in the promising crop.

# Saskatchewan Grain Growers

Conducted Officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary

J. B. Musselman, Regina, Sask.

THE following interesting letter has been received from J. Cameron Smith, of Silton, by the secretary of the Educational Committee, suggesting an educational policy for the association, which we would commend to the attention of our members, viz.:-

"As requested in your favor of the 13th instant, I have pleasure in submitting a few suggestions regarding the association's educational program for next winter. As I have neither a draft program nor your survey circular before me I can only offer my suggestions at random, and possibly they may not fit in very well with your general scheme of work.

"(1) In order to make local meetings more interesting and instructive, the educational department should invite a few leaders in various lines of public activity to write papers on their own theme (not exclusively agricultural), the writers being informed of the use to be made of their papers. These papers should be printed and circulated to locals undertaking to read and discuss them at their meetings. The papers should not be available any other way until the end of the season, for if members can read them in the press there will be less incentive to go to the meetings.

"In selecting those whom you would invite to write the papers I would suggest you should break new ground entirely. I do not mean that local and well-known writers should be excluded, but that you should include others not usually heard in Western Canada. For instance, short papers on the operation of the English and Scottish Co-operative Wholesale societies by the presidents would be a fine stimulus to co-operative effort. Australian and New Zealand methods of encouraging land settlement might be enlarged on by one of their leading men—say the Premier or Minister of Lands of one of their states—West Australia, N.S.W. or Queensland. Other matters of abiding interest, including our own national problems, could be dealt with by authorities. The papers should be printed in a uniform series, and, as some of them would contain important statistics, binding cases could be supplied to locals at cost, and the papers would form a valuable work of reference.

"(2) I think Central should make use of moving pictures as an aid to their educational work and general propaganda. I do not know what legal restrictions, if any, apart from censorship, are imposed upon operators of moving pictures, but if these restrictions or requirements are unduly onerous, some modification might be secured, as we would not operate for gain. Assuming the law offers no obstacle, Central should secure a number of machines suitable for small rural halls, with screens and complete accessories for circulation amongst locals at a charge sufficient to cover outlay. Locals desiring to do so, should be able to purchase machines and accessories from Central at cost. Central should also arrange to supply films to locals owning or hiring machines. Central could take advantage of this service to issue films featuring their own business operations. The Co-operative Elevator Company might be asked to issue a film picturing operations at the head of the lakes, and we might be able to follow the grain on its trip across the ocean to port of destination. A film of the new Hudson Bay line, if obtainable, would be quite a 'scoop.'

"(3) As a rule farmers are deeply interested in any information they can get regarding the pastoral and agricultural life of their kinsmen overseas. A foolish jealousy arising from competition in securing immigrants inclines the authorities to neglect this part of our national education. Anything you can do to remedy this deficiency will be worth while, and add immensely to the interest of your program. A case in point. A great deal of time and letterpress has been taken up in describing agricultural credit schemes in

U.S.A., Germany, and other countries, whilst the achievements of Australia and New Zealand, whose methods are recommended by many years of successful operation, and whose schemes are simpler and more suited to the British temperament, are almost entirely ignored. The terms there are such that the hired man can take advantage of them equally with the 'boss.' A member of the educational department should be detailed to study agricultural matters in other parts of the empire, and to make available to members the information gleaned by him. The governments concerned will gladly supply, I believe, all necessary data, and will probably send their publications regularly if requested.

"(4) A pocket book and diary designed and published for farmers in Saskatchewan would, I believe, be a welcome addition to agricultural annuals. It should be suitable for carrying in the pocket, so that farmers could take it to their meetings. Whilst it would be educational in its effects, it would be a valuable advertising medium, and the trading department should be responsible for it financially. It should be made as far as possible a pocket directory regarding our association and kindred bodies. It should contain some general information about Dominion and Provincial governments, and the usual tables found in these publications, care being taken to see that all weights, measures, and standards are those legally in force in Canada. I have not seen the annual published by 'The Scottish Farmer' for a long time, but, speaking from memory, I think that, reduced to pocket size, it would be a suitable pattern. If published at a dollar I believe it would not involve any loss.

"I have found it difficult at this season to concentrate my mind on a winter program, but hope some of these remarks may be useful in framing your educational policy for the coming season."

## Bickleigh Resolutions

The following resolution was adopted at a meeting of the Bickleigh local, held at Bickleigh on August 3, viz.:-

"Whereas, because of exceptionally unfavorable weather conditions the grain crops of the prairie provinces are a practical failure, and in many cases a total failure; and

"Whereas in localities where there is a partial crop there are many individual farmers whose grain has been totally ruined by wind, drought, frost, or other causes; and

"Whereas because of the above conditions the question of seed and feed grain for next year is becoming a serious one; and

"Whereas because of world conditions at this time it is imperative that not one acre of uncultivated land should be allowed to go unseeded next year; and

"Whereas the present crop failure, coming immediately after the partial failure of last year, in many localities a number of farmers being unable to meet payments due on implements, livestock, etc., are in danger of being sold out and their services lost to production and their farms left idle; and

"Whereas at this time it is essential that every farmer remaining in the prairie provinces should be enabled to continue operations next year, especially as many as are cultivating, in addition to their own farms, the land of men who have been drafted for military service; and

"Whereas there are many cases of actual want, many not having the means to secure coal or the other necessities of life;

"Therefore be it hereby resolved that it is necessary that immediate steps should be taken by the government, in

conjunction with the legislatures of the provinces affected to relieve and remedy these conditions: (1) By immediately giving assurance to the farmers of the west that all cases of distress will be relieved before any vacate the farms; (2) By taking steps to hold in each province or in each municipality sufficient grain to seed every acre that may be under cultivation next year; (3) By securing to each locality affected sufficient feed grain for the teams until after seeding; (4) By providing relief for all cases of want and distress; and (5) By enacting legislation to prevent seizure for debt where the same would interfere with farming operations or create distress."

In a covering letter the secretary of the Bickleigh local says, "While the farmers of this locality realize that the government has many very difficult problems to handle at this time, and is determined to do all in its power to remedy present conditions due to crop failure, they are nevertheless under the impression that had agriculture been given the recognition and support in past years that it deserves, and had fewer restrictions been placed upon the industry generally, and on the price of wheat in particular, the farmers would have been better able to weather the storm in the present crisis, and would have had less need to ask for assistance."

Ed. Note.—While the Central association does not necessarily endorse everything contained in the above resolution, we may assure our members in all parts of the province that everything possible is being done by the association and the Canadian Council of Agriculture to secure the relief that is necessary to carry farmers over and enable them properly to seed their land next season.

## Damming of Fife Lake Creek

A serious position has arisen for the farmers of the Fife Lake district owing to the damming up of the creek which flows out of the lake at that point. About the year 1916 a number of farmers, in order to cut hay at this point, placed a number of rocks in the stream, and allowed the mud to wash up until the stream ceased to run. For the last two years the district has not had any local showers. As a result those who have stock are placed in a most difficult position, some of them having to go many miles in order to pasture their stock for the summer, whilst others have to draw their water in tanks. It can be easily understood that a good deal of feeling has been created in the district, and but for the possibility of causing trouble those who are suffering from the shortage of water would open up the creek again.

They have done what is perhaps the best thing under the circumstances, having forwarded a petition to the government asking that the obstruction be removed. The matter is a serious one for the farmers along the creek, and we trust the government will see their way to act at once.

## A Golden Opportunity

A golden opportunity is presented by the dry farming exposition which is to be held at Kansas City, on October 16-26, for our members who took part in the recent Seed Grain Contest at the Regina Exhibition, to gain some splendid prizes at small cost to themselves, and at the same time to bring honor to our province. The Department of Agriculture of the Provincial Government, has decided to pay all transportation charges, both out and return, on exhibits of exceptional merit.

Intending exhibitors should forward their exhibits to the Weeds and Seeds Branch of the department not later

than October 1, fully prepaid, and it is desirable that not more than 200 pounds be sent by any one exhibitor. All exhibits which comply with the regulations set down will be examined by the officials of the department, and those of sufficiently high standard, and only these, will be sent to Kansas. Copies of the prize list and other particulars will be sent on application to the Weeds and Seeds Branch at Regina. The prizes include a \$500 silver trophy cup, given by the Canadian Pacific Railway, an eight-foot binder or its equivalent in other I.H.C. machinery, f.o.b. the nearest branch warehouse, a \$100 trophy cup by the Exposition committee, and numerous cash prizes of considerable value, for fresh grain, grain in the sheaf, forage plants in sheaves or bales, or other soil products.

We hope to see some of our locals who were high up in the list at the recent exhibition bring some of these prizes to Saskatchewan. We believe that Saskatchewan is the premier wheat producing country in the world, let us act as if we believed it, and prove it beyond all doubt.

## A Warning Message

A few days ago the Central office received a letter from a correspondent which reads in part as follows:

"There has been formed here a farmers' co-operative company. It was floated by city people who canvassed and collected notes and cash for same. The farmers now realize that they have been duped and robbed of their hard earned cash, and those who gave notes are being harassed and threatened with writs. They are confronted in many cases with absolute crop failure, and know not how to make ends meet, nor how they will procure seed for 1919. They are laboring in an uphill fight, and are helped in no way by the representatives of this company, who travelled around in motor cars getting what they could from those they could scare into giving. Surely in these war times when men are supposed to be engaged as much as possible in industries and works essential to the winning of the war, it makes farmers damn the country, and wonder if there is no protection from legalized swindlers. There are many thousands of farmers' money at stake, dollars that would be well spent in securing seed for next year, or feed to preserve their livestock, this coming winter."

Ed. Note.—We are glad to give publicity to this letter in order that it may act as a warning to others. Long before the receipt of this letter the central warned our people to make exhaustive enquiries into such projects before parting with their money. We fear there is no redress for these people, as promoters of these and similar schemes take good care to keep within the law. We would point out that we have at the Central office a legal department to which all such cases should be submitted before any money is invested in them. If our people would only hold on to their money until the status of the promoters of such schemes is decided many a case of hardship would be avoided.

## Lindsay Local Picnic

A picnic under the auspices of the Lindsay local Grain Growers Association was held recently. The weather being ideal and the people in good humor, the event proved to be a big success. Before the sport events took place Mr. McKinney arrived, and though unexpected, was most welcome. During the afternoon he delivered two very interesting and instructive addresses. He also entertained the children for 20 minutes, a part of the program which they thoroughly enjoyed. Before Mr. McKinney concluded his address, I received two new members, which goes to prove that every Grain Growers' picnic should have a speaker to explain to the farmers what the association has done and is trying to do for them. The proceeds are to be used for patriotic purposes.—Thos. H. Adams, secretary, Lindsay local.

# Bigness Is Not Everything--

*And yet Leadership in any Field is good Evidence of Quality*

## THE MASSEY-HARRIS TRACTOR AND POWER PLOW

opens up a new era in farm machinery. Hundreds of farmers pronounced them

### The Victory Tractor and Plow

at the Tractor Demonstration held during the Brandon Fair Week. Many compliments were paid on the *efficiency* of the outfit, and the farmers' judgment was that the work performed during the entire demonstration was the *highest class on the field*.



### The Massey-Harris Tractor is Conspicuous

For its Tasteful Model—its Splendid Design—its Famous Efficiency in the Field of Tractor Building. It justifies the judgment and good taste of exacting farmers who appreciate the niceties of *quality goods*.

### For The Very Utmost of Service

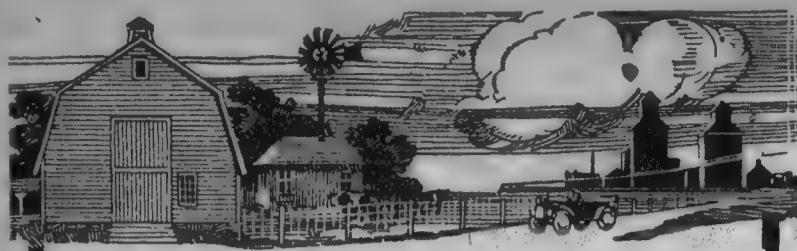
Vital—Severe—Continuous Service—where Dependability is Imperative, Massey-Harris is chosen.

### The Dependable Outfit Which Delivers The Goods

After all, that's the thing of Vital Importance. An outfit is dependable when it delivers the goods—not now and then—but every time, all the time, on any job.

## MASSEY-HARRIS

Is the trade-mark of *world-wide service*. Its purpose is to collect and select scientific practical information concerning progress and development in the art of manufacturing power machinery, and to distribute this information to the farmers entitled to receive this Service.



Which do you prefer to save  
—the price of the Barn or  
the cost of the Paint?

When the barn raising is over and your fine, new building stands complete—paint it right away! Every day's work that the weather man puts in on its unprotected walls is a day off the life of your barn. You'll pay for the paint whether you use it or not,—so you had better use it.

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BARN AND ELEVATOR PAINTS

are made by a Western firm for Western Barns, Granaries, Fences, Implement Sheds and all farm buildings. They are used by Railroads and Elevator Companies—a sufficient guarantee that you'll receive compound interest on every penny you invest in paint.

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Your **Stephens'**  
dealer will be glad  
to co-operate with  
you in your paint-  
ing plans.



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## Livestock

### The Feed Situation

THE situation at the present time in regard to the feed question in the three prairie provinces has resulted in more or less uncertainty in the minds of many farmers. From reports received at this office it would indicate that there are some sections where feed is plentiful, farmers are anxious to secure cattle to utilize and to get returns from such feed. At the same time they are not in a position financially to purchase stock, and are anxious to get in touch with men, who, on account of shortage of feed, would be willing to come to some arrangements whereby their stock would be fed for them this fall and through the winter. Of course, we are aware that the local governments are taking steps to relieve as far as possible the prevailing conditions, but as stated before there are cases where farmers have feed but no money and would be willing to co-operate to

handle stock on some sort of a share basis. In such cases the question is to bring the interested parties together.

We are in receipt of a few letters that appear on another page of this issue. These we are publishing with the idea of bringing the man with the surplus feed in touch with the farmer who is short and may be forced to sacrifice his livestock. The Guide is anxious to serve its readers in every possible way, and it is with this object in view that we decided to use its pages for the purpose mentioned.

### Draft Horse Outlook

I have but recently returned from a business trip through the Canadian North-west and down the Pacific Coast, and have just finished going over my correspondence with horsemen in the Corn Belt States. It occurs to me that you and your readers will be interested in knowing about the horse breeding situation in the districts mentioned.

North-west Canada believes in draft horses, especially Percherons, as is shown by the fact that their farmers bought more than 1,000 head during the 19 months ending July 1, 1918. They want more good Percherons there, but have been hard hit this year by the drought, and because of lack of feed, grain and money, will not be in as good a position to buy breeding stock this coming winter as in the past two years. I look for considerable trade however, in spite of the partial failure mentioned.

On the Pacific Coast the demand for horses standing over 16.2 and weighing over 1,700 pounds is in excess of the supply, but there is a surplus of smaller stuff. Fred H. Bixby, of Long Beach,

California, who has very large ranches at seven different points on the coast, and who is one of the best informed horsemen, says:

"In regard to the horse conditions in the State of California, I am of the opinion that a great deal of the former horse breeding companies have gone out of the business, but this last spring the horse business seems to have begun to look up, and a good many people are breeding again, and I think within a year or two the business will be in a flourishing condition.

"The mule market is improving in rapid strides. I am quite positive that within the next two or three years, regardless of the tractors and motor trucks, the horse and mule business will be back to its normal state.

"We find no trouble in disposing of our big horses and big mules, but the horses weighing from 1,200 to 1,400 pounds and the mules under 1,000 pounds are poor sellers.

"I am of the opinion that the owners of Percheron, Shire, Belgian or Clydesdale stallions could sell them now quite easily on the Pacific Coast, provided they put a reasonable price on their animals.

"I think the day of the \$3,000 to \$5,000 draft stallion for use on grade mares is over for at least the next 10 years. The stallion men will have to get down on earth if they want to do any business, and if they do, they can make a whole bunch of sales."

Miller and Lux, who own 10,000 horses in California alone, believe that heavy draft horses will be in strong demand within a few years, and at high prices. Anticipating this they are breeding every available mare, 1,800 to stallions and 700 to jacks—and intend to be prepared to reap the benefit of the probable demand.

In Utah and Colorado, the best informed horsemen are of the same opinion. In every district visited there was a decided shortage of real drafters, and of foals, yearlings, or two-year-olds that promise to develop into draft proportions. Many men reported that they were even now in the market for more big farm teams and knew not where to get them.

The inclination to swing all attention to grain and meat production has unquestionably cut the breeding of heavy work horses and mules to a dangerously low level. We must not permit our reserves to fall away to a point where agricultural production will be impaired. It is up to each farmer of the Corn Belt to raise the horses and mules he will need for replacement purposes three years from now, and to rear



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enough surplus to provide for at least two other farms that raise none; for there are thousands of farmers in the East, South and West who do not produce their own work animals, and who must buy.—Wayne Dinsmore.

#### The Cow to the Rescue

In Southern Mississippi the farmers have been depending on cotton exclusively for their profit. Consequently, when the section was devastated by the boll weevil in 1908, disaster faced thousands of farmers.

In this one community before the appearance of the weevil the crop averaged nearly 32,000 bales, but the year following, the appearance of the pest the crop fell to 18,000 bales, the year following that to 8,000 bales and in 1911 only 3,168 bales were produced, which was practically one-tenth of normal crop.

The farmers were facing ruin. They could no longer borrow money on the prospective crops and they were forced to mortgage their farms. The nearby cities suffered also and conditions everywhere were serious. Mills gave up their operations and every line of business was affected. When the farmers tried other crops they found the soil so badly depleted in fertility that they were unable to make a living in that way.

The farm stock consisted of a few mules, a few scrub cows and a few razorback hogs with practically no crops to feed them.

Finally, the Department of Agriculture started to promote dairying. In this particular community a creamery was built and real dairy cows were introduced. However, before the cows came the farmers were shown how to raise legumes through which they improved the condition of the soil and they were also induced to raise corn and build silos.

The next step was the establishment of the cow-testing association, through which the farmers were shown their unprofitable cows. As a result, a grading-up process was followed and the farmers were given financial support by the business men and the bankers. This section is now prosperous and the farmers are enjoying better times than they have ever known. "King Cotton" has been supplanted by the "Dairy Queen" and the result is inevitable. Furthermore the influence of this community is being felt in others near by and thus prosperity when introduced by the dairy cow spreads.

#### What About the Ram?

A trip through any of the larger stock markets at this season of the year is sufficient evidence that the quality of the lambs being offered could be very much improved. Feed is altogether too scarce and expensive to warrant feeding it to anything but the best class of livestock, only those that will make economical gains for the feed consumed should be maintained. The use of better stock rams on the flocks of the prairie provinces would soon result in a great improvement on the stuff coming to market. The old country breeders have always been looked upon as successful men in their particular line, they have laid well the foundation for the improvement of livestock in their own as well as other countries, and the secret of their success can be traced largely to the fact that they were satisfied with nothing but the best to head their herds and flocks. The same is true in the old land today, it is not uncommon for an ordinary sheep breeder in England to pay as high as \$150 for a ram to head a grade flock, and \$1,000 is not considered an extraordinary figure for one to mate with a pure-bred flock. Until a breeder becomes firmly convinced that a pure-bred ram of the desirable conformation is the surest road to success in breeding, no material improvement can be expected. The difference in price between a good ram and an inferior one is frequently made up in one year in the enhanced value of the lambs.

#### Hints on Selection

In the selection of a ram the following points should be kept in view; he should possess plenty of vigor and vitality, this is denoted by a masculine hold appearance, coupled with broad



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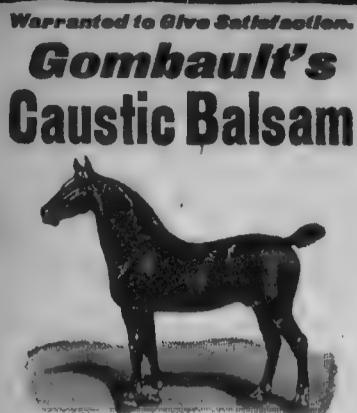
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short face, short full neck, and good depth and width of chest. Depth of body, a broad back, and long level rump is also desirable. The back, loin and ribs, should have abundance of natural fleshing as from this region the high priced cuts are obtained. The filling between the hind legs should be carried low and full in order to give a heavy leg of mutton, as here again is found a very valuable cut. He should stand on short straight legs, set well apart with the pasterns well set up. The fleeces and skin demand considerable attention, the wool should be dense, possess an even crimp and of uniform good quality throughout the entire body. A bright pink skin is important as indicating a healthy condition of the animal.

**Over Fitting Dangerous**

A word of warning in regard to heavily-fitted show rams might not be out of place. Such a ram of course appears at his best, but unless given the very best of care he will soon lose the bloom and finish that characterized him when in show condition. The result is that the buyer is frequently disappointed, and further, such a ram is usually not as sure as a breeder as one in only moderate fit. A "field ram" of the proper conformation and carrying a reasonable amount of flesh will, in most cases prove more satisfactory.

The probability is that good rams will not be any too plentiful this season, and anyone on the look-out for one would be well advised to make a choice early before the good ones are picked over.

**Livestock and Feed**

Reports come from Saskatchewan and Alberta of cases where there is not sufficient feed for the livestock in the vicinity. The Dominion Department of Agriculture, the Provincial Departments, and the railway companies are co-operating to move the cattle to districts where there is sufficient feed and to have all possible hay cut for feeding the cattle during the winter. In some cases the cattle are being sold, and in other cases they are simply being pastured out to be returned again. In order to assist this situation, The Guide will publish, without charge, announcements of those who have cattle which they are not able to feed and would like to sell or pasture them. Advertisements of those who have plenty of feed and could handle more cattle will be published without charge also. This offer will remain open for the next few weeks, and announcements should be sent in freely.—The Grain Growers' Guide.

Frank L. Lamb, secretary-treasurer Farmingdale Grain Growers' Association, Cluffield P.O., Sask., writes that many farmers in his district have plenty of feed but very little stock. They are anxious to get in touch with farmers who are short of feed with the idea of arranging to winter their stock for them either on shares or at a price per head.

W. E. Sandstrom, Calmar, Alta., announces that he has plenty of feed and wishes to get in touch with persons in the southern part of the province who, owing to the dry season, wish to dispose

of their stock. He has plenty of feed and is in the market to buy stock.

G. B. Chadwick, a member of the Edmonton Board of Trade, states that in the district surrounding Edmonton and more particularly north of the Saskatchewan River, there is abundant feed, which could be utilized to carry stock this fall and during the winter.

E. E. Bellamy, Manager of the Agricultural Development Company Limited, Saskatoon, Sask., announces that he can handle several thousand head of cattle on the company's farm and ranch lands in Northern Saskatchewan for a period of a year or more. He will handle them on a liberal share basis.

**Alberta's Feed Question**

The work of the Department of Agriculture in bringing the livestock and feed of Alberta together is progressing satisfactorily. The initial work of cruising the hay resources on one hand and the condition of livestock on the other has had much to do with promoting satisfactory business for all parties concerned. Most of the hay that has been secured is north of Edmonton, chiefly at Grouard and other districts around Lesser Slave Lake. Seven thousand tons have been secured at Grouard alone. The Indian Department has issued permits for approximately 10,000 tons on the Sawridge, Swan River, Drift Pile and Sutter Creek Reserves, and probably 10,000 more has been secured on privately owned land.

**No Speculation**

Through the efforts of the provincial government leases to speculators and traders in hay have been practically all stopped in favor of the stockmen, and leases issued by the Dominion government recently have been given in consultation with the Provincial Department of Agriculture in order to have the privileges granted match up with the amount of stock to be fed, and an agent of the Dominion Land Office has had his office in the legislative buildings.

Other districts besides the Lesser Slave Lake districts that have contributed hay are Clyde, Sandy Lake, Wabamum, Kitscoty, Smoky River, Beaver Lake and White Fish Lake and Athabasca. In addition to the hay properties that have been secured under the advice and direction of the Department, the publicity and general press work that have been done have had the effect of stimulating individual effort in the securing of feed, and stockmen have been covering Central and Northern Alberta actively and have secured propositions both large and small that have satisfied their wants. On the whole the work of the Department has been productive of much good. The business in hay as far as the Department is concerned is now practically ended. No doubt a good deal more will be found and cut but most of the large areas have been taken up.

**A Free Ride for Stock**

Besides the furnishing of hay a good deal has been done in the moving of stock northward for both hay and pasture. Much of the good hay of the country is too far from the railways and it is generally cheaper to move

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stock by the railway and drive it to points off the line for winter keep. A good deal of stock has been moved to points tributary to the C.N.R. railway east of Edmonton. A good many cattle have been moved to points such as Kitscoty and Islay in bands from 100 to 400 head. Considerable movements of sheep have also taken place. The largest of these has been the shipping of 17,000 sheep and lambs from Chin Coulee to the Pigeon Lake district west of Millet. These belong to J. Henniger. Two other sheep men with 3,000 each have unloaded at Banff and others are on the way. Pat Buckley, of Sweetgrass is out to sell sheep up north if he can find any takers. He also wants a 1,000 tons of hay.

#### Wheat Green Feed

Recent activity on the part of the department of agriculture has been taken up with the frozen wheat situation. The frost has made large quantities of green feed, especially in wheat available for winter feeding. In a few places, meetings have been held by the farmers to consider what to do with the crop. These have been attended in some cases by officials of the department. At a recent meeting at Killam, attended by Premier Stewart and Deputy-Minister Craig, the farmers decided to offer their feed at from \$7.00 to \$8.00 per ton in the stack. In most places there seems to be a disposition to leave the crop in the hope that some grain may be secured from it. In other cases the disappointment at the loss of the grain has been so great that farmers do not seem to be ready to sell the feed at what ranchers can afford to pay for it, and there will be a considerable quantity of wheat that has been badly hurt by the frost that will simply be wasted. There is considerable business being done, however. Cattle are being moved into the Sedgewick and Killam districts for feeding. In one case a thousand head have been shipped in from Gleichen.

Altogether between the action of the department and the activity of the stockmen themselves it is expected that most cases of want will be satisfied. There cannot fail to be considerable loss suffered through the dry weather. The price of stock or cattle, horses and sheep has been very considerably lowered. Cattle are changing hands in some cases on a sacrifice basis. Breeding sheep can be bought for about 30 per cent. less than last year, and horses are a drug on the market. There are indications that tractors will be used still more extensively on southern lands than at present.

#### Supplementing Cow Pasture

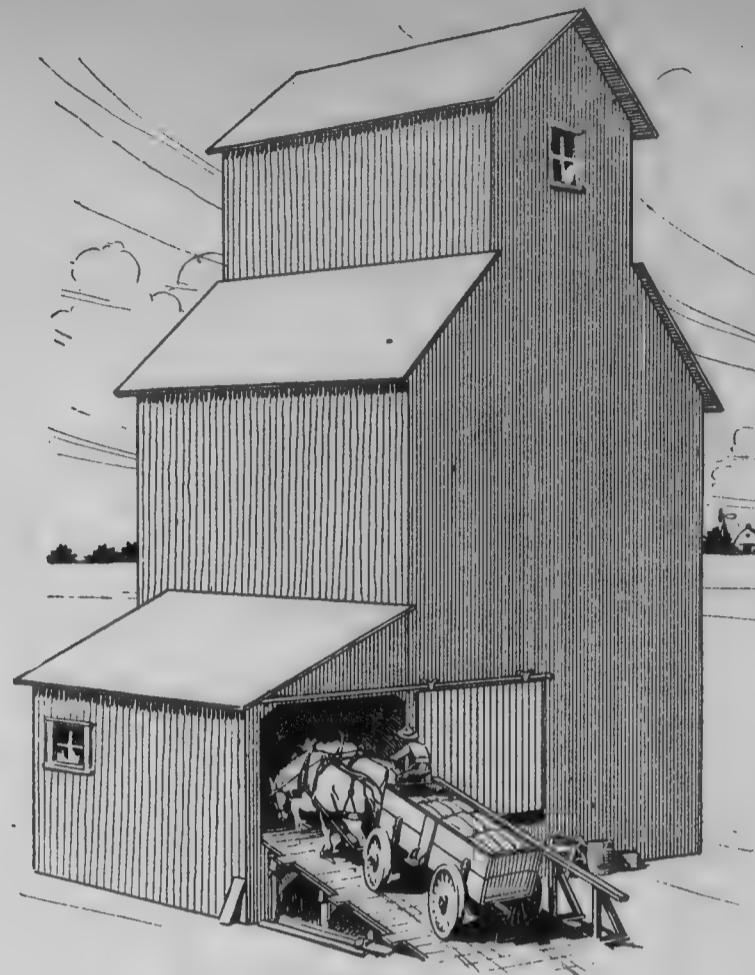
With coarse grains at abnormally high prices the question will arise in the minds of many dairy farmers as to whether or not it will pay to feed concentrated feeds of any kind to dairy cows while on pasture.

Given an abundance of good pasture, experiments at Macdonald College have proved that it will not pay to feed the average dairy cow grain. With limited pasture and a summer of extremely unfavorable weather, it will pay to feed milking cows something besides the pasture. If green feed or silage is available, concentrated feed is less important, but for the best returns from every standpoint a combination of the two is necessary.

The prevailing practice in many districts is to depend upon pasture entirely. For the average cow having, as she does, small milking capacity and usually quite a territory of rough pasture, it is questionable if grain feeding will pay under present conditions. On the other hand when farming is more intensified, with less acreage in pasture and better cows, it is absolutely necessary and it will pay to supplement the grass when it gets short with at least a limited amount of grain feed.

The time to commence feeding is just when the cows begin or even a little before they begin to shrink because of short pasture. If feed is delayed until the cows have materially decreased in milk and flesh the results from feeding will at first be disappointing and will continue so until the cows regain normal condition. This fact explains many of the apparently poor results from extra feedings.

The amount of feed necessary must



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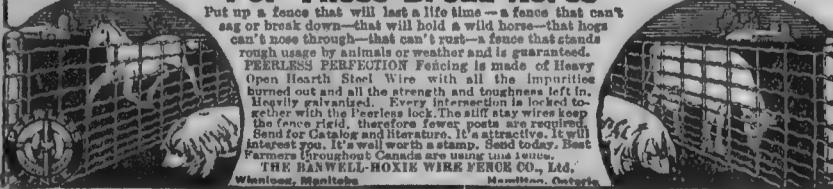
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depend on the cow's work, her condition, and what else she is receiving. In the average case three to five pounds of meal per day will suffice. At the present time it is often a case of taking what meal may be available and mixtures are almost out of the question. Oil cake meal seems about as good value as anything and less of it will do. It is a good milk producer, and is a splendid feed for sustaining and increasing body weight. If other feeds can be combined with it so much the better, but one pound of it per day even alone on short grass will go a long way in tiding the cows over a bad time.

### Care of the Weanling Lamb

For best results lambs should be weaned at between four and five months. It has been found that under conditions prevailing during the hot dry months of mid-summer the

ewes will drop off considerably in their milk flow. The lambs receive comparatively little nourishment and it is better for both ewe and lamb for them to be separated. When the lambs are removed from the ewes they will miss little the small amount of milk they would receive and will soon learn to depend upon pasture. They should receive the very best pasture available. Nothing fits in better than a patch of rye sown at the proper times so as to be ready for pasture when the lambs are weaned. Care should be exercised in turning the lambs on the fresh rye to avoid bloat and probable death. If no rye is available fresh clover will give satisfactory results. In addition to pasture a feed of grain once a day will push the lambs along to a good finish. At no time should it be necessary to feed over one-half pound of grain per day to each lamb while on pasture.

## Lethbridge Exhibition

*Amalgamated Fair and Stampede a Big Success*

THE Southern Alberta Amalgamated Fair and Stampede, held at Lethbridge, during the third week of July, was on the whole a good livestock show, and as far as entertainment of the visitors went, it was a decided success. The proceedings were somewhat marred by the unfavorable weather, but Southern Alberta badly needed the rain, and if it was a little cold and wet, nobody grumbled. The idea of holding an amalgamated fair, covering three or four towns in Southern Alberta, which previously boasted a yearly fair each, and an indifferent one at that, is a good one, and might well be copied by many districts in the three prairie provinces, where small fairs are held in each little town.

If five or six of these small towns got together, and put on one good fair at some central location, it would be more educational, more enjoyable, and less expensive all round.

The show of livestock was on the whole very good; there being quite a few exhibitors from the Edmonton show held the previous week, who came on to Lethbridge; while there was a creditable turnout of local stockmen.

### CLYDESDALES

W. D. McLennan, Airdrie, Tom Rawlinson, Innisfail, R. R. Lea, Coaldale, John McConechy, Maycroft, A. E. Dupen, Lethbridge, McKay & Russell, Calgary, J. W. Durno, Calgary, and one or two others had entries forward in this breed. The money was pretty well divided. McLennan won first place, with brood mare, yearling filly, foal, and yearling stallion. McKay & Russell won the championship in stallions, on "Baron Rozeley," imported by Vanstone & Rogers, North Battleford, and one of the best Clydesdales in the south country today. Reserve went to Durno, who also secured the female reserve championship, McConechy winning the championship.

### SHIRES

In shires, Tom Rawlinson, Innisfail, Ray Knight, Raymond, and Dr. McEachern, Maycroft, were the chief exhibitors. Rawlinson had the majority of the first placings and also the open and reserve male and female championships.

### PERCHERONS

Geo. Lane & Co., Calgary, W. B. Thorne, Aldersyde, Arnstad Bros., Staveley, were the exhibitors. Lane & Co. had matters pretty well their own way. They secured both championships, and all the special prizes donated by the Canadian Percheron Association, and the Percheron Society of America. Thorne won the aged stallion class, and the dry mare class, while Arnestead secured the red ribbons in the brood mare and foal classes.

### BELGIAN and SUFFOLK PUNCH

Ray Knight, Raymond, secured all the

prize money in the first-named breed, and A. W. Pitcher, Woolford, in the latter.

### SHORTHORNS

R. W. Gardner, Lethbridge, and B. S. Pawson, Coaldale, were the only exhibitors in Shorthorns, Pawson having fully the best of matters. This herd is improving right along and is worth good stiff competition.

### HEREFORDS and ABERDEEN-ANGUS

J. McD. Davidson, of Coaldale, was out with a good string of Herefords, his only competitor being F. S. Leffingwell, of Warner. Davidson won all the first prizes and championships. He has been adding some good blood to his herd lately, notably males from the Kentland, Indiana, herd of Warren T. McCray.

S. C. Pritchard, Camrose, and R. R. Lea, Coaldale, came together in the Angus classes, but Pritchard was stronger all through.

### RED POLLS

Thurbrun Bros., Freshfield, were the only exhibitors in this breed.

### DAIRY CATTLE

Joseph H. Laycock, Okotoks, Geo. Bevington, Winterburn, and Lloyd & Devine, Lethbridge, showed the black and white breed. Laycock and Bevington put up some good competition, but the former secured the majority of the first prizes and both male and female senior championships. Bevington secured the junior championship in bulls, Laycock & McDonald, Calgary, were the only exhibitors in Ayrshires, Joseph Harper & Sons, Westlock, Alta., in Jerseys, and A. J. Joyal, Hazelmore, Sask., in Brown Swiss.

### SHEEP and SWINE

Sheep were a good exhibit, only it was unfortunate there was only one exhibitor in all the breeds with the exception of the Oxford.

W. J. Hoover & Sons, Bittern Lake, Alta., had a strong showing of Shropshires and Southdowns. A. C. Stewart, Lethbridge, showed Lincolns; H. S. Currie, Castor, Dorset Horns; R. C. Harvey, Lethbridge, Romney Marsh; and The Canada Land and Irrigation Co., Medicine Hat, Suffolks. Currie had all the firsts in Oxfords, with the exception of the class for ewe, 2 shears or over, with lamb, which was won by The Western Stock Ranches, Calgary. E. R. Hunt, Lethbridge, had a nice exhibit of Angora Goats.

Swine.—In the Berkshire classes, The Canada Land & Irrigation Co., Medicine Hat, and Wm. Gilbert, Stony Plains, had both forward some high-class stock, and divided the money between themselves. The York & Tamworth classes all fell to Gilbert, the Duroc-Jerseys to G. and O. C. Miller, Strathmore, the Hampshires to W. J. Hoover & Sons, Bittern Lake, the Poland-Chinas to A. J. Joyal, Hazelmore, Sask., and the Millers, Strathmore, while the Bacon classes went to Gilbert.

Alex. Galbraith, Edmonton, judged the Clydesdales and Shires; J. L. Edmonds, of the University of Illinois, the Percherons and Suffolk Punch, J. Chas. Yule, of Carstairs, the beef and dairy cattle; and Jas. McCaig, Edmonton, the sheep and swine.



In the Scrub Country of Northern Manitoba. Pasture and Shelter in Abundance.

# New Labor Situation in Canada

## And the Call of the Time for Constructive Citizenship

By R. M. MacIver

HERE is a social ferment working today in every country which has been shocked by the war out of its accustomed ways. The evidences of this already abound on every side, though men's minds, absorbed by the one great issue, are slow to understand their meaning. Perhaps in no direction is it clearer than in the new attitude and the new strength of organized labor. In Great Britain, in particular, organized labor has made remarkable progress during the war, and is now preparing to challenge the older political parties in a country-wide political struggle; while it has issued a number of manifestoes, notably "Labor and the New Social Order," remarkable for their vision and their practical statesmanship. But this movement is by no means confined to Britain, and in this article I wish to discuss the very important labor developments which are now taking place in Canada. In the new alignment of social and political forces which will succeed the war, Canadian labor is preparing to take a place it has never attained before.

The first sign of this is the remarkable growth of organized labor in Canada during the past year. In the earlier years of the war, trade unionism in Canada suffered badly. Its membership dropped from 175,799 in 1913 to 143,343 at the close of 1915. In 1916 showed a small improvement, the membership rising to 160,407.

### The New Ferment

But 1917 revealed unmistakably the working of the new ferment. In that year, according to the official figures contained in the report on Labor Organization in Canada, just issued by the Department of Labor, at Ottawa, the number of local trade union branches increased by 132, and the number of unionists by 44,223, making a total membership at the close of the year of 204,630. This is an unprecedented increase, and raises the total far above any previously recorded. Nearly every form of organized labor contributed to the increase, though it was most marked among railway employees, machinists, boilermakers, metal workers, and mine workers. Doubtless the pressure of the "high cost of living" did much to stimulate the increase, though I do not think it is anything like a complete explanation of this movement. What makes it the more remarkable is that it occurred at a time when a great many workers were passing into the army out of the industrial field. Nor can it in any way be attributed to the influx of women into the places they vacated. The trade union membership of industrial women is still quite negligible.

A second sign of the times is the rerudescence of labor disputes in Canada. During 1915 and 1916 these sank to a minimum. 1915 showed the smallest number of disputes ever recorded in Canada since the Department of Labor began to collect information on the subject. The number in 1916 was also very low. But in the last year-and-a-half, in spite of the special necessities of war production and the strong patriotic appeals to avoid recourse to strikes, the number of disputes has been growing formidably. Within the last few months even the great apathetic "public" has been roused to the changing temper of labor. There has been serious disturbance all over the country, notably in the coal mines, steel works, and ship-building yards of Nova Scotia, in the street railway service of Toronto, in the civic service of Winnipeg, in the shipbuilding yards of the Pacific Coast, and in the Dominion postal service. The call for statesmanship to face, and if possible to remove the causes of this great and growing trouble, the call, it may be, for the "new social order" on which industrial harmony can be built, is already loud.

The third evidence of the new labor situation has perhaps the greatest significance for the future, and is of special interest to other organized movements such as that of the grain growers. It

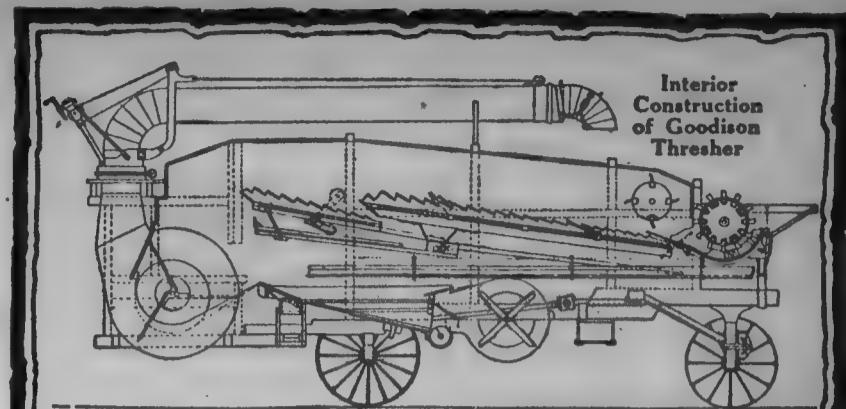
is the recent formation of a Canadian labor party with a definite organization and program. This originated in Ontario, in July, 1917, as a provincial party. Later the Trades and Labor Congress approved of the establishment of a Canadian Labor Party, and by November, 1917, the Quebec and Ontario branches of the party were organized. It sent a number of candidates into the election campaign, fought under such strange conditions last December, but only two of its 33 nominees were successful. This was not surprising nor, in view of the circumstances, even discouraging to its organizers.

There are some features of special importance in this new political development. In the first place, it brings labor in Canada nearer to the position of labor in Great Britain. The British Labor Party is definitely committed to political action, and it has recently widened its range by admitting to its membership all workers "by hand and brain." The Labor Party of Canada has done the same, and it has adopted the general constructive policy enunciated in the British labor manifestoes, a little emasculated to suit the uncertainties of the Canadian situation. In approaching thus closer to British labor the Canadian party has, in spite of its international union organization, moved further away from the American attitude. That attitude, under the influence of conservative leaders like Gompers, is one of abstention from direct political activity. It was noticeable that Gompers, in his recent visit to Canada, bitterly disappointed Canadian labor by his depreciation of party action. The labor press of Canada is unanimous in favor of an independent labor party, and there seems little doubt that in this way it is taking the most effective step it can to make itself more influential in the national life. The Labor Party of Canada does not reject alliance with other bodies working in the same direction, and it will be interesting to see how far it will ally itself with these. On this continent there is a traditional association between the labor and the agricultural interest, and already, in Ontario, the new party has entered into relations with the United Farmers. If this association develops, it might assume a great importance. Another feature of interest is the possible relation between the party and the returned soldiers. It may be significant that in Toronto the party is now running a returned soldier as candidate against Dr. Cody, the newly appointed Minister of Education in Ontario.

### Constructive Citizenship Needed

In Canada, as elsewhere, the forces are being generated which will determine, as much as the war itself, the direction of the coming civilization. This is why we should try to understand and estimate all such beginnings as these. The war has stimulated social and economic forces of the most opposite character, some fraught with the gravest danger for the coming era, others bearing the promise of a better time. The finest opportunity for constructive citizenship ever offered to the world is at hand. The end of the war will shift to another sphere the struggle between the forces of reaction and of progress. There is much to stimulate hope, the breaking of the chains of tradition that bind men to evil lest their good be also disturbed, the widening of the idea of service and responsibility so that the nation has been revealed as a single great interdependency, and the relation of nations as a vital concern of the members of each; the awakening of men, in the sight of the old order war-destroyed, to the possibility and the urgency of building anew; and even the sense of overwhelming war-indebtedness which challenges us, by its insistence, to consider anew the whole problem of wealth and poverty. But there is also much ground for fear. The habit of despotic, almost uncontrolled power which governments acquire in war may persist perniciously in peace. The federation

Continued on Page 29



## Do Your Own Threshing

THRESH as soon as your grain is seasoned and when it is in prime condition. Get to market when prices are highest, or while roads are in best condition for hauling. Get your ground cleared of shocks in time to do the fall plowing properly. Instead of having a large crew at the house to be fed and cared for, take a little more time and use your own help. Therefore—this year own a Goodison Thresher.

The Goodison in 20 x 38, 24 x 42, 28 x 42 and 20 x 34 (combination) sizes, gives you a thresher for your own farm or crop—one that can be depended upon to handle as much grain and thresh it more thoroughly than other threshers of equal size.

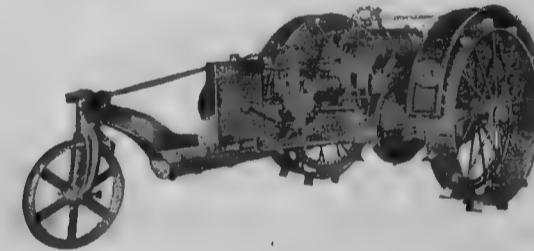
A Titan or Mogul or an International Kerosene Tractor furnishes the most economical power for Goodison threshers. Ask the Deering dealer to show you one of these outfits and give you prices, or write to the nearest branch house address below for catalogues.

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Farm help is scarce enough this year, but when you do get it, 12 hours a day is practically the limit of working time. Why not work shifts and get the full 24? Ease up on the horses, do away with most of the men in the field—replace them with a

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The Loader helps the hustling Farmer with his Haying Operations.

## Field Crops

### Fall Cultivation

The eradication of weeds without recourse to summerfallow or the use of hoed crops is the problem confronting the farmer in Central Alberta. In this region summerfallow is not practical, particularly in the areas of black loam soil, for the reason that too much nitrogen is liberated by the frequent cultivation with the result that the crops lodge, do not fill properly, nor mature as early as if less growth had been promoted. Hoed crops at the present time are not practical on account of the high cost of labor and the relatively large percentage of the farm which would annually have to be included in this class of crop.

practised, it is wise to do this work as early in the season as possible, preferably the latter part of August or early in September. Six horses will handle a two-furrow, 14-inch gang plow in this class of land, and if the furrows are carefully turned to a depth of at least six inches, the land packed, double-disked and drag-harrowed, the packing at least being done daily and the other work within a week of the turning of the sod, this cultivation will be found equivalent to a partial summerfallow and quite sufficient to insure a maximum crop for the black loam areas.—G. H. Hutton, Superintendent Lacombe Experimental Station.

### Put Manure on Land

"The sooner we get it into our heads that we must manure our land the better," said John Arnott, reeve of Shell River municipality, Man., the other day, when three or four of us happened to be talking over farming matters in general. "The crop you get does not all depend on the cultivation you give the land. You know that field of mine where we held the plowing match last year. Well, the part of the field which the boys plowed that day was well turned over and was well cultivated, but the crop growing on the other part of the field beats it by a third. The reason is that this part has been manured while the other has not had any manure and is losing heart."

Later the discussion turned to manure spreaders. "One of the big advantages of the manure spreader," said Mr. Arnott, "is that you can hire ten men to spread with it to one you can hire to spread by hand."—R. D. C.

### Mice Cutting Twine

Q.—Is there any way of treating twine to prevent mice from cutting it while the grain is in the stock?

A.—We know of no treatment for twine to prevent mice from cutting it while the sheaves are in the stock. No doubt some strong-smelling substance such as Zenoleum would act as a deterrent.

### Inoculation Benefits Alfalfa

For the fall seeding of alfalfa it is well to remember that this crop differs from most others by having bacteria living in nodules on its roots. Supplying these bacteria to the plants is

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One 27x30 rebuilt and repainted Geiser Separator, with wind stacker; also new Ruth Feeder and new high loader and register attached \$1000

Two new 24x40 Separators of our own make, with wind stacker, Ruth Feeder and high loader and register \$1390

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what is meant by inoculation. Where the crop has never been grown, the bacteria are not usually present, or only in such small numbers that it is necessary to supply them. The few bacteria naturally present, or carried into the field by chance, spread so slowly that the plants are usually killed by weeds before they can profit by the bacteria and outgrow the weeds. For this reason it is good practice to inoculate and help the plants start vigorously by giving them bacteria, rather than trust to chance. Through these bacteria the plants can feed on the nitrogen of the air as well as that of the soil.

There are two ways to inoculate: (1) by means of soil transfer, and (2) by means of artificial cultures. Inoculation by soil transfer is simple, inexpensive, and with reasonable care, generally successful. Soil about six inches deep with many root nodules in it is obtained from old alfalfa field, or a field growing sweet clover, and scattered on the new field at the rate of at least 300 to 500 pounds per acre. It is then harrowed in while the seed bed is being prepared.

In case only small amounts of soil with numerous nodules in it can be had, it may be powdered and sifted on the seed which has been moistened with a glue solution (one pound liquid glue in one gallon water). The seed should be mixed with the soil until every grain is dirty. After the seed is dried and screened to break up any clumps, it may be sown. Useless exposure to the sun should be avoided.

Artificial cultures can also be used successfully. They are distributed by various firms and state agricultural institutions with complete directions for their use and are usually applied to the seed rather than the field.

A few precautions are important when inoculating. The soil used must contain the bacteria as shown by plenty of nodules on the alfalfa or sweet



Where the Pasture is always Rich.  
Mixed crop of Timothy and Alsike on a one-time real estate sub-division in the outskirts of Edmonton. Photo taken July 25, 1918.

clover roots. It must be thoroughly distributed either on the field itself, or on every seed. Artificial cultures must be used according to the directions. When properly used by the farmer who follows all other precautions for alfalfa, inoculation will do much to guarantee a good stand of this valuable forage and hay crop.

#### Perennial Sow Thistle

There are still thousands of farmers who cannot identify the Perennial Sow Thistle on sight. Especially is this true in the areas where it is not generally distributed, and, as prevention is better than cure, and recognition of the plant when it first appears on a farm is the secret of easy combat, the Manitoba Department of Agriculture sends out this intimate word description, by which any farmer may identify this exceedingly dangerous weed. There is

# WALLIS

## POWER--SPEED--DURABILITY

A tractor should be judged not only by how many plows it pulls, but how fast it pulls them day after day. It is just as wasteful to plow too slowly and waste time as it is to plow too fast and rack the tractor and plows to pieces.

This new type Wallis pulls three 14-inch bottoms, six to eight inches deep at the rate of two-and-a-half miles per hour.

This means 10 3-5 acres per ten-hour day, which is equal to the work of ten good horses. The average tractor is designed to pull the same load at the rate of 1½ miles per hour, or 7 2-5 acres per day. Thus the Wallis does practically 50 per cent. more work in the same time. This is a factor of vital importance, especially when plowing season is cut short by weather conditions.

#### Economy—Determined by Work Done

The amount of work a Tractor will do for you determines its economy. Purchase price alone bears no direct relation to the cost. True value can only be determined by work done over a period of years.

The Wallis Tractor will give you the greatest returns for your money because, with reasonable care, it will do the greatest amount of work in the shortest time, and will last the longest. The service comes from the advanced type of Wallis design, which combines power, speed, light weight and durability for the first time. This is one of the greatest accomplishments of the Wallis Ideal.

#### Light Weight—A Vital Factor

Simplified design, excellence of materials and most expert workmanship are responsible for this light-weight which produces remarkable durability and power. As one indication of where a lot of unnecessary weight is saved look at the exclusive Wallis frame design.

This member is made of boiler plate, rolled into a "U" shape. It serves the four-fold purpose of frame, bottom of crank case, transmission case, and rear axle housing. This

method of building eliminates all heavy "I" beams, braces and counter braces and with them a tremendous lot of useless weight. This "U" shape construction is the lightest and strongest known to mechanics. It is typical of Wallis simplicity and strength. On pages 24 and 25 of our new catalog this advanced type of construction is clearly illustrated and explained. It will pay you well to read it.

#### Multipled Power

The advanced type Wallis, because of a simplified design weighs just a little more than 8,000 pounds. It saves, according to a recently-published reliable Tractor Directory, from 1,000 to 5,000 pounds of weight, as compared with other Tractors designed to do the same work. Experts know that in the average tractor 40 per cent. to 50 per cent. of the power generated by the motor is required to propel its own weight. Plainly, every added pound of unnecessary weight is paid for in loss of draw-bar power. In the Wallis, due to its light weight, the power usually required by the average tractor to move this light weight, is turned into draw-bar pull, increased speed, and more work done. The Hyatt Roller Bearing Company's tests prove that the Wallis delivers to the draw-bar ready for work 74 per cent. of the power developed by the motor.

This means that from every gallon of fuel the Wallis user gets practically 50 per cent. more power.

In the Wallis all gears are drop forged, cut and hardened. The materials are the finest. Besides being carefully finished, they are enclosed in dust-proof cases, and move in a continual bath of clean oil, furnished by our positive oiling system. Rough cast gears, according to experts, absorb 25 per cent. to 30 per cent. of the engine power.

#### Rewards of Leadership

Today the Wallis Tractor is conceded by all to be the most advanced type of Tractor. Efficiency of the excellent design and construction of this machine has been proved by the service which Wallis Tractors are today giving their owners in the United States, England, France and Italy.

Years from now other Tractors will follow our lead, but right now Wallis owners are reaping wonderful rewards from this tractor years ahead of its time.

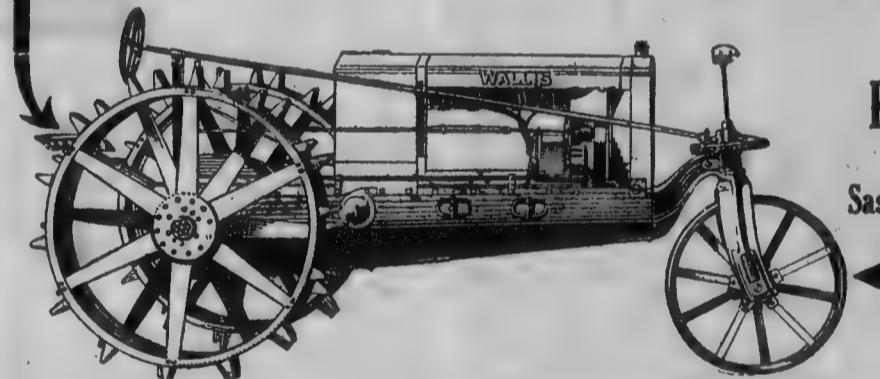
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It is efficient in operation, beautiful in appearance and very strongly constructed from highest grade steel. It is made to give real service and to last a life-time.

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Complete line of Rubber, Leather and Canvas Belting, both endless and in cut lengths. You will recognize how low our prices are by seeing page 54 of the catalog.

### Water Tanks

The specifications of this tank are shown on page 81 of the catalog. Every inch a sturdy, well-built tank—good material, strongly constructed on right lines. Shipped knocked down, Winnipeg price, \$35.50.

### Lace Leather

Cut from the best oak-tanned leather. Put up in pound packages. These laces are properly cut and are guaranteed to be strong. Per lb., \$2.10.

### Grain Tanks

Without question the best flax-tight grain tank in Western Canada. Capacity 140 measured bushels. See page 82 of catalog for details and pictures.

### Hose Pipe

Catalog, page 54, lists the various kinds of U.G.G. brands, canvas covered or rubber covered discharge, injector or suction hose. Prices very reasonable.

### Grain Scoops

Made of 22-gauge iron, japanned. Strongly made for heavy use. Capacity one-half bushel. Winnipeg, 75c; Regina, Saskatoon or Calgary, 80c.

### Oils and Greases

Pages 58 and 59 of the catalog show many kinds of oils and greases for farm use. U.G.G. have made a special study of farm oil needs. You can order these products with greatest confidence in their quality.

### Shipping Drums

We have both kinds—gasoline and kerosene. The kerosene drum can be used for storage as it is fitted with extra bung and faucet. See page 59 for details and capacities.

### Oil Tanks

Annealed steel throughout. The construction gives practically a one-piece tank. Mounted on heavy frame with steel channel boisters. 305 gallon capacity. See page 81 of catalog.

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UNITED GRAIN CROWERS LTD.

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BINDER TWINE?

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no other plant growing in Manitoba that will answer this description in all its details, and suggests that every farmer who does not know the weed should paste this description on his granary door or somewhere else where he can refer to it.

### Roots and Leaves

This plant produces a system of brown root-stocks, running horizontally through the soil from two to six inches below the surface. A few fibrous roots grow from these root-stocks, but their main function is to act as store houses of plant food, and to aid in propagation. On these root stocks buds are produced, and from these upright shoots of a whiter color are sent to form new plants. From the upright root a great mass of fibrous roots are thrown out, and it is largely through these that the plant feeds. When undisturbed the roots will form a very dense mass, and the plants will come up very thickly. The roots and all other parts of the plant are filled with a milky sap.

At its first appearance above ground the plant produces a rosette of leaves quite similar in general appearance to that of the dandelion, the leaves being much the same shape. The leaves are of a light green color, rather soft, have a heavy mid-rib and are very distinctly veined. In the rosette stage the greatest width of the leaf is about one-quarter way back from the tip. An unvarying characteristic that helps greatly in identification is that in all stages the leaves have a continuous fringe of spines or "prickles." These spines are about one-sixteenth inch long and are set one-eighth to one-sixteenth inch apart. They are very regular as to size. After two or three weeks in the rosette stage, the plant produces an upright stalk, and the leaves borne higher up from its sides are somewhat differently shaped and larger. On a strong plant these stem leaves are from six to 12 inches long close to the ground but quite small toward the top of the plant. Each leaf clasps the stem tightly, having no leaf-stem, or petiole, as in the case of, say, a poplar leaf. These stem leaves lose the regularity of outline and are usually deeply cut with divisions directed backwards. They still preserve the fringe of spines.

### Stems, Flowers and Seeds

The stems are of a lighter green than the leaves, usually devoid of noticeable hairs or spines, of rather soft character, and hollow. The plants grow from one to five feet tall. Side branches are shot out from the angles at the base of the leaves, and the plant becomes considerably branched, especially if given plenty of room.

When about one-third developed the flower bud is much the shape of a binder twine ball. Then it lengthens. The flower is very similar in appearance to the dandelion, but rather larger and a faint shade darker. They are so much alike however, as to be undistinguishable except to an expert. They open in the morning and close at night. The outside row of petals have very fine serrations at the tip. The bloom first appears about July 4, and the buds continue to open for several weeks. In most cases after the first flower has bloomed there is a series of flowers on surrounding stems, and these later grow longer than the earliest flower stems.

The seeds are about one-sixteenth inch long, dark reddish brown, oblong and ridged lengthwise. At the top is a tuft of white silky hairs, which spread in drying and cause the seed to float in the air long distances.—Prof. S. A. Bedford.

Weeds use up moisture. When they grow in a crop they compete with the crop for the moisture and weeds usually keep on growing after the crop is cut, thus using moisture that should be saved for next year's crop.

When there is enough dampness in hay or anything it will spoil. In the soil a process similar to the spoiling of the hay goes on when there is moisture in the soil, and when this goes on plant food is being made available so the crop can use it. When the soil is dry the making of plant food available is slowed up, if not stopped.

## Live Poultry

**BROILERS.**—Market your early-hatched Cockerels as broilers. They pay best in that way. Separate them from the Pullets when they weigh about a pound. Feed them bran and crushed oats in sour or buttermilk for two or three weeks. Get them ready now. If you have any ready now ship them to us. We can handle any amount and will pay the highest market price. When you ship to us you always receive highest prices and prompt remittances.

Broilers, 2 lbs. up, per lb.—Highest Market Price. Old Hens, in good condition, per lb. 20c. Ducks, any age ..... Highest Market Price. Turkeys, per lb. ..... 25c. Roosters, any age, per lb. ..... 20c. Geese, per lb. ..... 18c. Eggs, per doz. ..... 38c.

The prices quoted are for Poultry in good marketable condition and are F.O.B. Winnipeg.

We are Prepaying Crates to any part of Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

Canada Food Board License No. 7-397

**Sisskind-Tannenbaum Grocery Co.**  
165 Pritchard Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.

## Live Poultry and Eggs

### WANTED

**EGGS.**—We are paying highest market price. Egg crates supplied on request. Old Hens, per lb. ..... 20c-21c. Highest Market Price paid for Ducks and Broilers

Turkeys, per lb. ..... 25c. Geese, per lb. ..... 18c to 20c.

The prices quoted are for poultry in good marketable condition.

**OLD BIRDS IN GOOD CONDITION**  
We are prepaying crates to any part in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

**MONEY ORDER MAILED DAILY**  
Canada Food Board License Nos. 7-325 — 7-326.

**Standard Produce Co.**  
43 CHARLES ST. WINNIPEG

## LIVE POULTRY WANTED 3000 BIRDS WEEKLY

We have a large demand for live poultry and require 3,000 birds weekly to satisfy the demands of our customers. We can handle this quantity weekly from now until Christmas. If you have not yet shipped to us it will pay you to give us a trial. You will receive honest weight and the prices quoted hereunder for ten days from date of this paper.

**NOTE.**—We prepay crates to any part of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Watch our ad. each week for prices.

Hens, No. 1 condition, 5 lbs. and over 20c. Hens, any size, under 5 lbs. ..... 18c. Roosters, any size, per lb. ..... 18c.

Ducks ..... Best Market Price. Broilers, per lb. ..... 25c to 27c.

Turkeys, per lb. ..... 25c. Geese, per lb. ..... 17c.

Prices Good until Next Issue.

Prices quoted are F.O.B. Winnipeg. All prices are for poultry in good marketable condition.

Canada Food Board License No. 7-299.

**Royal Produce Trading Co.**  
97 AIKENS STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

## Eggs and Butter

Strictly New Laid Eggs wanted in any quantity and good dairy butter.

**OUR GUARANTEE**  
We guarantee to pay the highest prevailing market price and to send returns immediately.

Write us today for Prices  
Reference—Dominion Bank

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Established 1852  
WINNIPEG MAN.

## Got Gophers? Kill-Em-Quick

It's as Important to Kill 'Em Now as it Ever Was. Use

**KILL-EM-QUICK**

## Poultry

**W**ITH prices for chicken feed exceedingly high and still going higher, with labor scarce and high-priced, and with the market value of eggs and poultry meat very little higher than in normal times it is the problem of the farmer and poultry man to so handle his flock as to receive the maximum returns from the feed consumed. There are many factors which contribute towards this, but none to any greater degree during July, August and September, than a vigorous and consistent culling out of the non-layers. The best time to make this selection is between July 15 and August 15.

There are in every flock a considerable number of birds that have ceased laying and have become just boarders by the middle of July. No matter how careful the previous year's selection, or how careful the feeding and management, there will be from 15 to 60 per cent. of these boarders, depending on the general quality of the flock. This means an enormous loss of good feed to the country and considerable loss to the farmer. Taking the hen population of Manitoba to be but 2,500,000, and 20 per cent. of these non-layers for from two to six months in the year, we have 500,000 of them not giving any returns for the feed they consume. By a rigid culling out of these non-producers a great deal of good would be saved to the country, and money to the farmer.

This culling must of course be done carefully and intelligently. The common practice when a bird is wanted for the table, is to select one that has not started to moult. This, when done during the summer months is very disastrous to the flock, as it is the poor layer that moulted at this time, while the good layer moulted later.

While there is no hard and fast rule to go by in selecting the heavy layer, there are certain indications that it is safe to follow. The heavy layer is:

- 1.—A hard-worker—scratches a lot in the litter.
- 2.—A late moult.
- 3.—Healthy, vigorous and free from disease.
- 4.—First off in the morning and last on the roost at night.
- 5.—Heavy eater.
- 6.—In yellow-legged breeds—pale colored legs and beak.

### Probably Liver Trouble

**Q.**—Since February I have lost about 25 hens. They seem to be healthy and thrifty until a couple of days before they die when they get stupid and refuse to eat, sitting around for two or three days, and finally dying. I have been feeding them mostly oats, with some oat chaff, and an occasional dose of salts, sulphur and ginger. Could you tell me the cause, and how to treat them?—Subscriber, Saskatchewan.

**A.**—Your subscriber has scarcely given sufficient information to enable us to make a proper diagnosis of the disease in the hens. At this time of the year, we find quite a few birds go similar to those in your subscriber's flock. In many cases the symptoms are those of liver trouble brought on by feeding heavily, and lack of exercise in the winter time.

It might be well if your subscriber would cut open a dead bird and notice

the condition of the liver. If this is enlarged or inflamed the disease is liver trouble as indicated above. The external symptoms of this trouble would be a dark comb, loss of appetite, and diarrhoea. The bird also appears quite stupid, weak and inactive, and generally death follows within a week or ten days of the time the first symptoms appear. The feeding of all grain in deep litter, making them work for what they get, is one of the best remedies, or preventatives of this trouble.

I am inclined to think that a good deal of the trouble in farm flocks could be done away with, if our farmers would follow a little different system of feeding. Hens must have exercise and fresh air, and unless they get plenty of both, there will be a reaction following some time after the warm weather comes on. The use of charcoal in all dry mash, or even in soft mash, is one of the best tonics that can be given. Epsom salts fed once a month is another very good tonic. The charcoal, however, should be fed all the time.

If your subscriber wishes to send us a fuller description of the disease, probably we could give some definite details in regard to the probable causes, the nature of the disease, and how to prevent it.—M. C. Herner, Professor of Poultry Husbandry, M.A.C.

### Controlling Mites

Preventive measures are the best methods of control for poultry mites. Since it is known that darkness, dampness, and filth are favorable for the development of the pest, it is clear that sunshine, dryness and cleanliness are the best means of preventing the mites from getting a start. The hen-house cannot be kept too clean, and it should be so constructed that it may be easily cleaned. Provide good ventilation and allow a maximum of sunshine within.

For eliminating the mites from the hen-house, thorough spraying with kerosene emulsion, strong lime-sulphur, miscible oils, strong tobacco solution, or commercial stock dips is recommended. The spray should be repeated within a week or ten days to kill the young which may have developed from the eggs that were not destroyed by the first spray. Sprays should be applied as often as necessary to keep the pests under control.

### Clean Up

Clean up often, fight lice and mites. Disinfect the brooder or coops every few days. Use only good grade dry feeds. Make the little chicks exercise for their grain by feeding in a shallow litter of alfalfa leaves. Keep grit and shell before them all the time. Exert every possible effort to secure sour skim milk or buttermilk for them. It should be their first drink. Sour milk is our greatest aid in counteracting bacillary white diarrhoea. Granulated charcoal is good to correct digestive troubles. Be sure the chicks get some. Put enough potassium permanganate crystals in the drinking water to give it a faint wine color. This will counteract many contagious diseases.



Plenty of Fresh Air and Sunlight Develops a Healthy Flock.

## EXTRA SPECIAL! Used ARMY

### 12-oz. Duck TENTS

14-ft. Diameter 2-ft. 4-in. Wall

# \$15 While they last

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Manitoba Woolen Stock and Metal Co.

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This "Ad." will NOT Appear Again!

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At home—no special equipment—from our pure and popular

### Hop-Malt Beer Extract

Conforming to Temperance Act

This is a Food Beer, more delicious, nourishing and better than any malt beverage you can buy in bottles. Drink all you want of it. Easy to make. The drink that "cheers but does not inebriate." Rich, creamy foam, natural color, snap and sparkle. Your friends will confirm your opinion. "The best I ever tasted."

Large can, makes 7 gallons ..... \$1.75  
Small can, makes 3 gallons ..... 1.25  
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Send money order or postal note: Prepaid throughout Canada. Agents wanted everywhere.

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We are wanting all the hides and wool you can ship in.

LONG PRICES AND QUICK RETURNS

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BRANDON, MAN.

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If you want quickest returns and most money for your FURS, HIDES, WOOL, Etc., ship them to

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Write for Prices and Shipping Tags

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WRITE FOR PRICES DELIVERED  
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How Many Investments Yield You  $6\frac{3}{4}\%$ 

with absolutely no worry as to safety of your principal or prompt payment of your interest?

We offer Bonds of the second \$1,000,000 issue of  
**Greater Winnipeg Water District**  
**6% Gold Bonds**

Dated 1st July, 1918, Due 1st July, 1923. Denominations of \$100, \$500 and \$1,000. Price: 96.86 and Interest yielding  $6\frac{3}{4}\%$  per cent.

WRITE OR TELEGRAPH ORDERS TO

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BOND DEALERS

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We buy and sell bonds for our own account, and any statements made with reference to bonds sold, while not guaranteed, are our opinion based on information we regard as reliable, being data we act upon in purchase and valuation of securities.

## Teach the Children to Save

Habits are acquired early in life. Children, who are taught the value of money and the habit of saving, grow up into good business men and capable women.

The easiest way to teach children to save, is to start a Savings Account for each child (\$1.00 each is sufficient). After a child has saved another dollar to make an additional deposit, he or she will have a better appreciation of just what a dollar stands for, and how much work and self-denial it represents.

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Head Office: Montreal, OF CANADA. Established 1864.  
with its 19 Branches in Manitoba, 21 Branches in Saskatchewan, 33 Branches in Alberta,  
8 Branches in British Columbia, 102 Branches in Ontario and 32 Branches in Quebec  
serves Rural Canada most effectively.

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YOUR ESTATE?

We assume you are a careful, shrewd and conservative person; you have amassed considerable valuable assets, and heretofore you have managed them successfully yourself. Should you pass away in the near future, would your family or your heirs handle them as well? Would they or an individual executor have, in your judgment, the necessary skill and experience?

You are not certain of it; but you may rest assured that in fidelity of service, in its continuance, and economical management this company would responsibly fulfil all your wishes as your executor and trustee.

## THE STANDARD TRUSTS COMPANY

346 MAIN STREET WINNIPEG

Capital Paid-up, \$1,000,000. Reserve, \$600,000.

## The New Victory Loan

In making the announcement that the new Victory Loan, to be launched in October, is to be exempt from federal taxation, Sir Thomas White, minister of finance, issued an explanation and defence of the policy of making the issue tax-exempt. In the outset of his statement he said:—

"We have issued \$750,000,000 of tax-free securities in Canada. In fixing the price of issue, we had to take into consideration market conditions prevailing both in Canada and New York. This was especially so during the first three years of the war, when we had to depend for the success of our loan principally upon the investing public. The Anglo-French loan and the several issues of the Imperial government in New York, all giving a high interest yield, were, during this period real competitors with our war issues and large sums went from Canada for their purchase. While it is true that patriotism plays a great part in the successful flotation of war loans, it should be kept in mind that prices must reasonably conform to market conditions."

Discussing the question of the revenue derivable from the tax-free Dominion issues, if those issues had been made tax-bearing, he said:—

"Suppose the whole \$750,000,000 of our domestic issues were subject to taxation. What revenue should we derive under our income tax? The annual interest is, say, \$40,000,000. Allowing for the exemptions provided by the act in the case of all incomes it is extremely improbable that we should derive more than \$1,000,000, or at most \$1,500,000 additional revenue from the taxation of income derived from this body of securities. In other words, our annual balance sheet is decidedly the better by reason of our securities having been issued free from taxation and upon the favorable interest-yield basis which we are thus able to obtain. The comparison with government issues of Great Britain or United States is quite fallacious unless all the facts are taken into account."

In regard to the argument that wealthy persons will take advantage of the opportunity to secure themselves from income taxation by investing heavily in these Dominion securities, Sir Thomas White said:—

"It is urged that some wealthy people may reduce their taxation by buying tax-free bonds of the forthcoming issue. But they can buy on the open market what they require from our tax-free issues now outstanding in Canada or in United States. Will the average investor buy and continue to hold taxable bonds when he can obtain tax-free bonds at the same or a slightly increased price on the open market? Would not a taxable issue, patriotically subscribed, gravitate to a discount through subsequent selling by such investors? Making the forthcoming Victory loan taxable would, having regard to the foregoing, be in my view an experiment at a time when supreme success is vital to the support of our military effort now at its very height, and to the general prosperity of Canada as well. There will be room for experiments at a less crucial time."

## War Bonds and Tax Exemption

Discussing the prospect of the new Victory Loan bonds being made exempt from federal taxation, like the preceding issues, the Financial Times, of Montreal, said, in its issue of August 3:—

"We really must look ahead, even in times of crisis which characterize these days. There will come a season when the excess profits tax will be no more; there will come a season when the shrinkage in imports will reduce the revenue of the exchequer. What, then, is left to tax, if the Canadian people have from one-and-a-half to two billion dollars of tax-exempt bonds?"

"If we all are equally to share the burden of the cost of freeing the world from the Prussian influence, we cannot do it by exempting from taxation a billion dollars or more of the money spent in the fulfilment of that purpose. The word exemption should be taboo. It does not fit this democracy."

And the Montreal Gazette, in its issue of August 9, said:—

"The prosperous condition of Canada,

THE  
**ROYAL BANK**  
OF CANADA

Incorporated 1869

HEAD OFFICE — MONTREAL

Capital Authorized	\$25,000,000
Capital Paid Up	\$14,000,000
Reserve Funds	\$15,000,000

President, Sir Herbert S. Holt.  
Vice-President and Managing Director, E. L. Pease.  
General Manager, G. E. Neill.  
Supervisor of Central Western Branches, Robert Campbell.

Thirty Branches in Alberta, forty-one in British Columbia, twenty-five in Manitoba, one hundred and forty-four in Ontario, eighty-seven in Saskatchewan, fifty-one in Quebec and seventy-eight in the Maritime Provinces — a total of four hundred and sixty-two Branches throughout Canada, including six in Newfoundland.

## The Weyburn Security Bank

Chartered by Act of the Dominion Parliament.

Head Office: Weyburn, Sask.

Nineteen Branches in Saskatchewan

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For Sale, 10,000 Acres Mixed Farming Land

In parcels to suit purchasers. Largely poplar, easy clearing, close to settlement, proximity to railroad now building. Most suitable to cut into quarter or half-section farms. Settlers in district already doing considerable dairying and stock raising.

30,000 acres specially selected for cattle or sheep ranch, excellent location, good roads, railroad within five miles, easy inspection. Prefer to sell "en bloc" or several large parcels. We own Title in fee simple, no encumbrances. Correspondence invited, especially from cattle or sheep men or intending settlers looking for cheap, good land. Inspection of our lands is invited. Communicate direct with the owners. Lillooet & Cariboo Land Company Limited, Rogers Building, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.

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on a FARM**

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United Grain Growers Limited)

Widespread organization and policy of the company insure reliable information and fair dealing to both buyer and seller.  
List your land at once if you want it sold.

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Is systematic saving and careful investing. If you can save \$10, \$20, \$50, or \$100 per month, you need not wait to accumulate a larger sum before investing.

5% to 9% You can purchase bonds or dividend-paying stocks and pay for them with your monthly savings. Your satisfaction will increase as each payment is made.

Send for Plan E, which gives full particulars.

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**Canada Permanent  
Mortgage Corporation**

**Money  
to Loan**

For terms of twenty years (when shorter terms are not preferred by the borrower) repayable by equal annual payments which include both principal and interest—the surest and cheapest plan yet devised for the gradual extinction of a debt.

For further information apply to

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Alberta Branch, Edmonton, Alta.

**THE  
MONARCH LIFE**  
IS A GOOD COMPANY  
LIVE AGENTS WANTED  
Apply:  
HEAD OFFICE, WINNIPEG.

the large amounts of deposits in the banks, and the profitable nature of trade and employment will assure the success of the war loan to be issued in October on a tax-free basis; but if to the prosperity be added the patriotism of the people and their deep sense of duty to unfalteringly carry on the war, it is by no means certain that the preferable issue of taxable bonds would not be fully subscribed.

In view of the fact that Sir Thomas White has definitely made the announcement that the new Victory Loan is to be tax exempt, the foregoing two extracts are of interest, being utterances of two of the ablest journals in Canada in the financial field. Nobody would ever dream of accusing either the Montreal Gazette or the Financial Times of being radical in their sentiments and convictions.

**The Premium on Exchange**

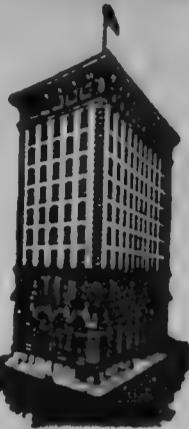
J.L.S. asks for an explanation of why it is that a bank in Fargo, N.D., charged two-and-a-half per cent. in cashing a cheque drawn on a bank in Winnipeg, and why it is that he was asked to pay a little premium on United States paper currency when he wanted some in Winnipeg recently.

This premium on New York funds, to use the financier's way of expressing it, is due to the fact that Canada, selling commodities to Great Britain on long credit, and purchasing commodities in the United States for cash, or at short terms of payment, cannot, to discharge the indebtedness due in the United States, make use of the money due from Great Britain before that British indebtedness is in due time liquidated. If Smith sells his wares on credit to Jones et al., while making purchases on a cash basis from Brown et al., he may be perfectly solvent, with, in fact, a large surplus of assets over liabilities, but for the time being he is unable to collect the sums due him—he cannot realize upon them before they are actually due, without discounting them. In other words, he must pay a premium for the cash he requires with which to pay for his purchases.

Among the influences which are at work tending to correct this condition, and as the financiers put it, "make New York funds revert to par," are lessened imports into Canada from the United States and increased exports from Canada to the United States, and also the fact that British credits in New York (that is, indebtedness in the United States to Great Britain) may be used in the payment of food and munitions procured by Great Britain in this country. As for the "adverse balance of trade," (to employ another term of frequent use in discussing this subject), the figures for the fiscal year ended March 31 last, showed a total of \$440,000,000 of exports from Canada to the United States, and towering over that total one of \$790,000,000 of imports into Canada from the United States. There was, therefore, what is called an unfavorable trade balance of \$350,000,000 for the year. But the figures for the 12 months ended June 30 last, show that by increase of exports and decrease of imports, Canada had decreased that balance by \$121,972,000; and that trend is likely to continue. The reaping of the harvest will be followed by increase of exports from this country to the United States; and if the advances by the United States government to Great Britain are employed in part in payment for Canadian wheat purchased by the British Food Commission, a substantial credit will have been created in New York on Canadian account. In addition, the United States is obtaining war munitions in this country, orders to the extent of about \$60,000,000 having already been placed, the payment for which will tend to relieve the exchange market. There is also the embargo on the importation of luxuries such as costly automobiles and jewelry, which counts for something. The wartime closing of the New York money market to Canadian borrowing has, of course, had a notable bearing on the situation, lessening materially Canadian credit balances in that financial centre. In this connection a booklet issued by the Sterling Bank may be quoted from:

"In addition to the excess of imports which operates to maintain a high rate of exchange with the United

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OF CANADA**



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and Pay Your Bills by Cheque**

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Over 40 Branches in Manitoba.  
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*We Negotiate Farmers' Sale Notes.*

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48 Branches in Western Canada.

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Representatives Wanted Everywhere—Farmers Preferred.

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Stocks and Bonds. Mortgage Loans. Insurance effected.  
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WINNIPEG - MAN.

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Save systematically on your expenditure and

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THE demand for farm lands becomes greater each day and it is apparently justified. We have for sale several parcels of improved and unimproved farms in some of the choicest districts in Northern Saskatchewan and Alberta, especially adapted to mixed farming. Prices \$10 an acre up, easy terms. For further information write or call.

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**Union Trust Company**

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When the big day's work is over, and the little odds and ends are cleared up—that's about the only time you have to look after your records—to attend to those matters of cost and expense keeping that are pointing the way to more profits in modern farming.

And when these papers and records are kept in a convenient place—a place where you know they'll be when you want them—won't it encourage you to keep them up-to-date instead of putting the job off till another time?"

An "Office Specialty" Half Section Stack is ideal to put alongside your desk, writing table or book case. In it there's a place for your letters; your machinery, seed and vegetable catalogs; a place for your milk and produce records, labor and expense sheets; there's a place for every thing and in such "get-at-able" form.

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**100 PERCHERONS 100**

Herd headed by the Champion "LORD NELSON," 118170. Mares and Young Stallions  
always for sale, many of show-yard calibre. Shorthorns too.

**A. H. WHITE,** Address either  
BOTTINEAU, N. Dak. or KRAMER, N. Dak.

States, there is the considerable factor of Canadian commitments which keep falling due in New York. The interest and principal paid upon Canadian securities there, must be added to the unfavorable balance of trade in arriving at the discrepancy between what Canada is paid for the things she sells and what Canada owes for the things she buys. In selling securities in the Republic, she was selling a commodity. Added to the amount of her merchandise exports, it tended to stabilize the trade balance and keep down the exchange rate. But such sales have for some time been forbidden, and the stabilizing factor thereby removed, while, on the other hand, the payment of interest and principal has had the opposite effect. That is, it has increased the demand for New York funds and operated towards a high rate of exchange."

The depreciation in the value of the Canadian dollar in the payment of indebtedness in the United States operates as a tax on Canadian importers, which, of course, they pass on to the ultimate consumer. Sterling exchange is at a discount as large as that of the Canadian dollar.

**To Aid Farmers in U.S.**

Acting upon the urgent representations that many wheat growers in certain sections of the West who have lost two successive crops by winter-killing and drought have exhausted their resources and may be compelled to forgo fall planting and, in some cases, to abandon their homes, unless immediate assistance is extended, President Wilson, on Saturday, July 27, placed at the disposal of the treasury department and the department of agriculture, the sum of \$5,000,000 to enable them to furnish aid to that extent. The two departments are already actively at work formulating plans for making loans under this authorization and complete details will be announced within the next few days and operations begun.

**Loans Through Land Banks**

It may be stated generally that the Federal land banks in the districts affected will be designated by the secretary of the treasury as the financial agents of the government to make the loans and to collect them. The department of agriculture, through its special officers, including the county agents, will ascertain the needs of the individual farmers and determine the feasibility of the planting.

The primary object of this fund is not to stimulate the planting of an increased fall acreage of wheat or rye in the severely affected drought areas, or even necessarily to secure the planting of a normal acreage, but rather to assist in tiding the farmers over the period of the stress, to enable them to remain on their farms to plant such an acreage as may be determined to be wise under all the conditions, with a view to increase the food supply of the nation and to add to the national security and defense. It is distinctly not intended to be used to stimulate the planting of wheat or any other grain when such planting is not wise from any agricultural point of view and where other activities are safer.

**Primary Use of the Fund**

It is not intended that this fund shall be used to make loans to farmers who have banking collateral and can otherwise secure loans. The recent action of the War Finance Corporation, indicating its willingness to make advances to banks and trust companies which have made loans to farmers and cattlemen, should ease the general financial situation and in large measure enable bankers to extend accommodations to farmers having such collateral. Banks are urged to avail themselves of the offer of the War Finance Corporation.

This fund, because of its limited amount, will be used necessarily principally in connection with the fall planting of wheat or of preferred substitute grain in the areas involved. This will not include consideration of cases of individuals who do not intend to, or who can not engage in, fall seeding, who might otherwise be compelled to abandon their homes and make great sacrifices; provided sufficient funds are left after considering the pressing fall planting needs.

**Basis of the Loans**

The loans will probably not be made for more than \$3 an acre, and it is likely that a maximum of 100 acres in some localities and of 150 acres in others will be established. In addition to paying a reasonable rate of interest, each farmer will be required to contribute to an insurance fund out of the proceeds from the sale of his crops if his operations are successful.

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## Ready Money for Farmers

Continued from Page 7

purposes as the purchase of cattle to be carried over, or breaking which will not yield a return until the following season, notification that a renewal will be requested accompanies the application for a loan. The loan may then be renewed on the following December 1, and mature a year later. In approving the application, the directors specify the purposes for which the loan is granted, and it is the policy that where any doubt exists as to the use that will be made of the money, it may be held over until the operations for which it was granted have been completed. During the present season Secretary Sirret has visited practically every farmer who has secured a loan. "I find," he said, "that the farmers are working conscientiously. There is behind their work the true spirit of co-operation. They feel that they are under obligation to their neighbors, even in doing their own work. Besides, if any one were to misuse the opportunity furnished by securing the credit, it is to the business interests of other members, who are his neighbors, to have the matter looked into."

The society does not handle the money loaned. All loans granted are guaranteed by the society, by the president and secretary's signature on the credit granted, and the money is therefore paid by the bank direct to the applicant. Seven per cent. is the rate of interest charged, one per cent. of which goes to the credit of the society, being credited to its account in the bank, the other six per cent. being the amount allowed the bank on the loans.

### How the Loans are Used

The use to which the loans secured from the society are being put is indicated in the following statement of the loans passed during the season of 1918: For putting in and taking off

crop	\$16,496
For new breaking	10,335
For purchase of machinery	3,050
For improvements	3,505
For cattle, horses, etc.	9,205
For floating liabilities	1,650

Total \$44,241

It will be noted from the above statement that the largest item is for running expenses during the season, such as paying wages, store bills, blacksmith bills, purchase of twine, oil, etc., and the thousand and one items which creep into the farmer's account during the summer season, when he has no income to speak of. Next in importance comes new breaking, for which \$10,335 has been granted. It is estimated that well over 2,500 acres have this year been prepared for crop, which could not possibly have been so prepared but for the credit granted by the society. It is the men who have secured credit for this kind of work who seem to be loudest in their praises of the society's activities. One borrower assured me that he was perfectly certain that the credit he had secured this summer had advanced him five years in his farming operations. Indeed, it is hard to over-emphasize the importance of this work, especially with the present urgent necessity of more foodstuffs. Putting next year's yield from this land at the conservative estimate at 20 bushels

wheat per acre would mean a yield of 50,000 bushels, which at \$2.00 per bushel would cover the total loans received from the society more than twice over.

In the application of the money received for such a purpose there must, of course, be some elasticity. Suppose \$500 is borrowed for breaking. A man may use it immediately for some other purpose, but so long as he accomplishes the amount of breaking during the season, the purpose for which the loan was granted is achieved. You cannot earmark the dollar bills and follow them. Or say a man wishes to break 50 acres and asks for \$300 to pay for the transaction. If he has his own outfit and feed, his actual cash outlay might be only \$2.00 per acre, but he pays himself for the work and uses the money for other purposes. His standing is improved, therefore, to the extent of the amount received and the advancement he makes, so long as he works hard and intelligently, corresponds to the assistance he has received.

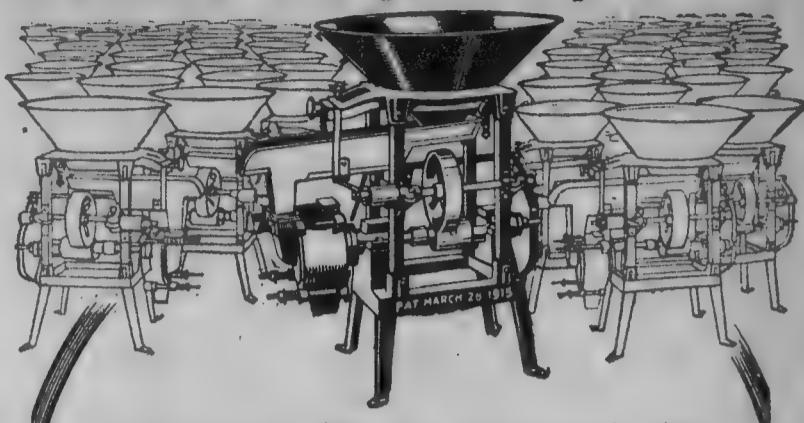
A considerable portion of the money taken out is also being used for the purchase of stockers and feeders. There is abundance of choice feed in the locality, and under present circumstances the arrangement will not only assist the men themselves but also serve the interests of the province in helping to conserve its cattle resources. A considerable number of the applicants itemized the digging of a well as one of the purposes to which they wished to use part of the money. Several of the government's well-drilling outfits are at present operating in the district, expenses being paid by the proceeds of the loans. President Arnott, who is also reeve of the municipality, believes that the society will also solve the problem of supplying money for the purchase of seed grain. "No men need come to the council and ask for money to buy seed grain," he said. "We can refer them to the society and if they are on a sound financial basis, they can secure what they require. This will help us in the council, for we have found that seed grain money is the hardest kind of money to collect."

Farmers securing loans are supposed to notify the secretary of the organization of any change in their plans, and, if necessary, these changes may be required to meet the approval of the board of directors.

### How the Loans are Secured

As stated above, the security of the loan is a lien on all the surplus assets of the applicant. The credit, however, is on a strictly productive basis, and the directors look in most cases to the product of the operation for which the loan was granted for repayment. For instance, if \$1,000 was borrowed for putting in and taking off a crop, it is expected that the first charge on this crop will be the repayment of the loan. In this case, the security of the loan is really a charge on future assets. As soon as the loan is granted a certificate is filed in the registry office. No charge is made for filing the certificate. The farmer's business is not tied up in any way by this transaction. He is at liberty to dispose of his stock or crops in the usual way. All that is required is that when the transaction is com-

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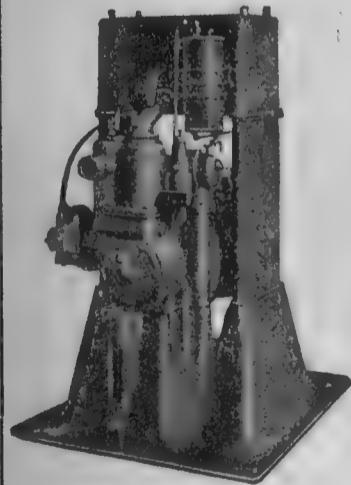
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pleted he is under obligation to settle with the society and retire his loan. As soon as the loan is repaid the clerk of the county court is notified by the secretary of the society that the certificate has been discharged.

#### Some Individual Cases.

I had an opportunity of discussing with several farmers the benefits they had derived from the credit extended to them this summer. "If we had had a rural credit society here five years ago," said one, "I would be lending money now instead of borrowing it." Most of the proceeds of his loan had been devoted to hiring Galicians for cutting scrub, while he had kept the breaking outfit moving. The result is a big piece of land in fine shape for receiving the seed next spring. He feels that he is at least five years ahead of where he would have been but for the society. Another had recently secured a quarter section of land. He did not at first take kindly to the scheme, but when the matter was explained to him he decided to take out \$300. With this a tractor was hired and 60 acres broken. Another \$200 was taken out to have this disced and to purchase seed, etc. In the meantime, his own outfit had broken 40 acres, so that now he has a field of 100 acres of new breaking all in good shape for next year's crop. A loan of \$400 had enabled another man to break and prepare 60 acres, which, he declared, would have taken him several years had he been thrown entirely on his own resources. Still another, a professional man, stated that he had taken out \$500, which, together with what other money he could get together, had enabled him to prepare 80 acres, not one acre of which would have been touched but for the credit he had been able to secure from the society.

An interesting case was called to my attention, though I had no opportunity of seeing the shareholder in this case. He is a man of ample resources. One day he got a chance to secure a bunch of cattle which required a considerable amount of ready cash to handle. He applied to the bank, but the amount was in excess of that which the manager could lend on his own responsibility. To have furnished details to the head office and secure its consent would have taken considerable time and the opportunity would have been lost. He applied to the society for the amount required. A phone message was sent to the president, who immediately called a meeting. The directors were gathered together and the application approved. The cheque was made out and deposited to his credit the next morning. In the meantime, he had caught a train for Winnipeg, where he was to secure his cattle. The next morning he wired for the money, closed the transaction and came back with a bunch of stockers. The opportunity would have been lost but for the timely assistance of the credit society, and the prompt action on the part of the directors in assisting their neighbor to seize a favorable opportunity when it offered.

#### Help One Another

The rural credit scheme can sometimes be used to give a man a good lesson in financing. His plans are laid before the board of directors, most of whom are, of course, successful business farmers in the same neighborhood. If a man through inexperience has been tempted to engage on what might prove to be an unprofitable project, the loan which he endeavors to secure to carry it on is, of course, refused. But the directors in such cases have shown a desire to assist their neighbors and give them the benefit of their experience. A loan may be granted on condition that it is used in the way that the board advises. For instance, I heard of one case of a man who wished to secure money to purchase a small tractor. In the judgment of the board, the land which he was to work was hardly suitable for getting the best services out of a tractor, and he was advised to buy horses. The money was advanced to do this, and he is now making splendid progress, fully convinced that the advice he received from the board was sound.

Every conceivable objection to the

lending of credit to farmers for short terms has, of course, been raised. It has been said that the only men who benefit by it are men who are already in such a financial position that such assistance is not necessary. On the other hand, it has been claimed that all the shiftless ne'er-do-wells in the country would soon get hived into a credit society, and that financial bankruptcy would inevitably result. Both these contentions have already been disproved by the Roblin society. The assets of the men who have secured loans vary from little over \$2,000 to upwards of \$50,000. There are a considerable number whose total surplus amounts to between \$2,000 and \$5,000, while on the other hand, there is a fair sprinkling of shareholders whose surpluses run well into five figures each. Here are a few examples of loans taken out by substantial farmers, men whose surplus capital is from \$12,000 to \$18,000 each. Farmer A borrowed \$1,500 to be applied in the following manner: For taking off crop, \$230; digging well, \$300; binder twine, \$110; plow, \$60; paying off an outstanding obligation, \$800.

Farmer B borrowed \$1,300, to be apportioned as follows: Buying a horse, \$250; machinery, \$365; taking off crop, \$130; seed grain, \$355; breaking and clearing new land, \$200.

Farmer C, with assets around \$16,000 and without owing a cent in the world, took out \$600, of which \$100 is used for putting in and taking off crop; \$200 for digging a well, and \$300 for repairing buildings.

#### Liability is Limited

Some objection has been raised to the Rural Credits Act, in that it does not include the unlimited liability feature of similar measures in operation in some European countries. As it is, the liability of a shareholder to the society outside of his own borrowings is \$100, the amount of his share. The municipality and the government are liable also for the amount of stock they subscribe. The unlimited liability feature does not take in this country. This is probably due to the fact that communities are new, and in the process of building up, so that the farmers are of comparatively recent acquaintance. It is a different proposition in the old countries, where families have been identified with certain pieces of land for generations, where population is more stable, and where families are bound together by traditions and by inter-marriages until the whole neighborhood can be likened to a large family. Perhaps it is on account of the disfavor with which farmers look on the unlimited liability feature that interested parties are said to be urging that the act be amended so as to include it. It would be the quickest and easiest way to chloroform the movement. The whole question revolves around the local management. Experience so far in Manitoba, however, goes to show that the societies are being safely and sanely managed, and that risks are being avoided. The plunger and the fly-by-night farmer get no credit from the society. As was stated by the Hon. Edward Brown, at the banquet tendered a visiting party from Winnipeg which recently looked into the society's work in the district, there was a time when the banks thought they were the only ones qualified to give an opinion regarding values, and to determine the line of credit which a farmer should have, but in view of the good judgment that was being displayed by the farmer-directors of rural credit societies, the bankers would have to admit that there were others quite capable of passing judgment on matters of this sort.

#### Surplus Assets of \$637,818

As a matter of fact, the directors of the Roblin society are playing a safe game. The 64 loans which have been approved and taken up amount to \$44,241. The total surplus assets over liabilities of the farmers securing these loans is no less than \$637,818. In the vast majority of cases, the loan is a bagatelle compared with the net worth of the farmer who secured it. Besides, the certificate which is filed, constituting first charge not only on the products of the operation for which the loan is secured, but also on the total surplus

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assets of the borrower. If that is not gilt-edged security, what is?

In all, 17 societies are incorporated under the Manitoba Rural Credits Act. Ten of these are loaning money. They have on an average \$30,000 out. In speaking of the attitude of the government towards the scheme, Hon. Edward Brown, in the address previously mentioned, stated that the act had been placed on the books with much hesitancy on the part of the government, and that had it not been for the persistency of George W. Prout, M.P.P. for Kildonan and St. Andrews, the father of the Act, and who is at present looking after its administration, it might not have become law. However, such satisfactory progress was being made that the government was looking forward to the time when there would be a rural credit society in each of the 150 municipalities of the province and when they would have \$5,000,000 lent out to the farmers to materially aid in increased production.

#### New Labor Situation in Canada

Continued from Page 19

of commercial and industrial interests into national unities may lead, in the contest for world-markets, to new forms of competitive struggle at least as sinister and demoralizing as the old, the plea of national interest being effectually substituted for the individualistic arguments of older days.

The critical time will be the first after-war period. I assume that it will be a period of dislocation and readjustment, not of general depression and unemployment. The latter may ensue afterwards—how soon and how severely may depend on the policy of the first period. But in view of the exhaustion of food reserves, of the demand for rehabilitation within the devastated areas, of the need for the restoration of plants which have suffered progressive depreciation during the years of war, and of the probable improvement of the credit situation, it seems reasonable to expect that the central evil of a period of depression, widespread unemployment, will be at least delayed. If depression were the immediate sequel of the war, we might despair of reconstruction. For depression puts the constructive forces at a serious disadvantage, and in particular it weakens the organization of labor without the strengthening of which a securer industrial system cannot be attained. It is, therefore, in the space before the onset of depression, if it comes, that the foundations of the new order must be prepared. The time may not be long. If the national energies relax after the war; if the patriotism of peace, because of the weakness of our imaginations, cannot evoke the will and courage devoted to the patriotism of war; the most auspiciously pregnant hour of the industrial age will pass without delivering its birth.

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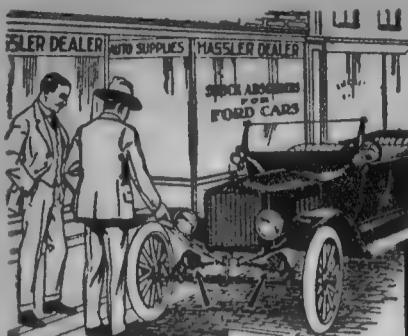
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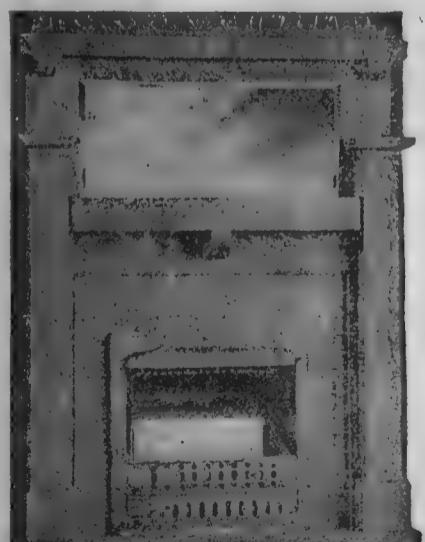


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# The Deeper Life

## The Catholicity of Christianity

By Rev. S. G. Bland, D.D.

LAST week I pointed out the variety of temperament that was to be found in the 12 men whom our Lord chose to carry on His work after He had ceased to move in bodily form among men. It seems that these men were representatives of the race, and that the broadest catholicity was thus stamped upon Christianity from the first. The 12 apostles are divisible and almost necessarily go into three groups which represent the emotional, the intellectual, and the practical temperaments.

It was pointed out also that probably no church had yet been properly hospitable to all three types, that is, completely catholic.

And yet each temperament has its rights. Its existence implies a creative purpose. Each temperament must have its function and its mission, and therefore by inevitable inference its right to recognition and cultivation.

This right no one would think of denying to two of the three main types of temperament. The emotional temperament and the practical temperament have always been found congenial to the church. It is not easy to decide which has been regarded as the most satisfactory. At first thought one would be disposed to say that the people predominantly emotional were the favorites of the church. The church has certainly shown great skill in reaching and holding them, and while sometimes fickle or wayward they have never given serious trouble. By her impressive ritual, her glorious music and architecture, her moving appeals, the church has, perhaps, won her greatest, or at least, her widest triumphs among the people swayed and dominated by their feelings.

But the practical people have been scarcely less to the mind of the church. These are the people to whom religion is a code. What they desire is to be told what to do. Their impulse is to action; reflection and enquiry are to them tedious and irksome. They want a guide, an authority, and having satisfied themselves that they have found one, they are impatient of any criticism of what they regard as infallible.

I do not know how one can more readily attain to a fairly correct general understanding of the oldest and largest and most influential of the Christian churches, the Roman Catholic, than by clearly grasping this fact that the Roman Catholic church has been shaped and colored by the persistent and effective effort to meet the needs, and also it must be admitted the wants, of the people of emotion and the people of action.

It is the people predominantly reflective, enquiring, critical, who have been least to the liking of the church. She has never really trusted or liked them. She has often found it difficult even to tolerate them, not infrequently quite impossible. This probing, questioning spirit was generally met by disapproval and discouragement. Where it was tolerated it was tolerated as something inevitable, perhaps, but disagreeable. The church has approved and exalted and gloried in the thinkers only when she felt quite certain that this uncertain and dangerous impulse was completely under her control, absolutely submissive to her authority, willing to exercise itself strictly within the appointed limits. The speculative intellect has been allowed to take what road it would only on the express understanding that whatever road it took it must reach at last the proper goal. It might frisk and caper freely if only it gave assurance that it would stop its gambols at the word of command.

Now Jesus found a place for the thinker. He had welcome and honor for even the born sceptic. But the Church has never in any general or official way imitated the largeness and hospitality of her Master.

Yet the thinker has his human rights. He is here by divine appointment. A certain proportion of the race are born with this troublesome and unwelcome disposition, which no amount of discouragement or repression seems able to suppress. The Creator has evidently purposes that the world shall never be without more or less of a fermenting element, a disturbing, disquieting, upsetting element.

And history shows nothing more clearly than that the church excludes this element at her peril. Emotionalism vaporizes into sentimentalism or hardens into fanaticism, or degenerates into superstition, when the free play of thought is denied. A purely practical piety dries into formality and routine when the springs of fresh intellectual thought cease to flow.

Ships that ply on the sea must get into fresh waters from time to time to get rid of the barnacles that fasten on their bottoms in the salt water and check their speed. Reflective criticism is the fresh water bath of the church. We would still be believing that the universe was made in the first six days of B.C. 4004, that the earth was the fixed centre around which the sun and moon and stars revolved, and that its ultimate destiny was to be ignominiously burned up, but for reflective criticism. We should still be holding men and women in bondage, and hanging witches, and slaughtering heretics, and counting motherhood a desilement, and believing in a hell of burning brimstone, but for reflective criticism. The teacher becomes a tyrant and the believer a bigot when thinking is prohibited.

But just as frankly as the indispensability of the thinker, it must also be recognized that his contribution is not so positive and vital as the contribution of the emotional and practical temperaments. Christianity is essentially a thing of the heart and of action. The intellect has a regulative, a corrective, a cleansing function, but the essence of Christianity is to feel right and to act right. It might even be said that of these two the greater and the more vital was to feel right.

Wordsworth never had a truer inspiration than when he said, "We live by admiration, hope and love." The measure of our life is really just the measure of our feeling, not of our action, still less of our knowing.

The mission of thinking is just to regulate and guide the feeling. It is a subordinate and ancillary function. The real staff of life is feeling.

So it is not strange that the emotional and practical temperaments by a divine provision out-number the intellectual. It would seem to be better so for the sake of the normal balance.

It ceases then to be surprising that the church has paid undue attention to the two prevailing temperaments. It was after all very natural that she should. And if the emotional and practical people need the thinkers, so perhaps even more deeply the thinkers need the other two classes. A church composed only, or chiefly, of people of speculative and critical turn of mind would be a very chilly abode. There might be plenty of light, but there would be little heat, and heat is for all life a much more necessary thing than light. Almost any kind of super-

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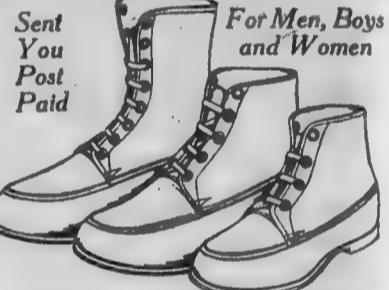
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stitution is better than a merely critical attitude.

Nothing is more certain than that each temperament needs the others, and that the Christian life grows lop-sided and abnormal whenever the three classes are not associated.

And here we see the essential unnaturalness of denominational Christianity. The denominations are by origin and nature sectional. Such represents a particular viewpoint or emphasizes a certain element of truth, or adapts itself to a special type of disposition. So each hive's a section of the Christian church, and that is one of the worst things that can befall any sort of Christian people. There is something in all of us that enjoys being hived with our own, but it is mostly our vanity and intellectual indolence.

And just as soon as denominations grow tired and ashamed of being sectional and want to be catholic and human and universal, there ceases of course to be any reason for their remaining apart. It is only sectional, that is, sectarian churches, that want to remain apart. Catholic churches find nothing to keep them apart. A church that cares only for A, and despises or dislikes B, or C, or D, will naturally want to keep as far away as possible from the churches that care only for B, or C, or D, but the churches that love A, B, C and D have neither reason nor desire to keep apart.

Denominationalism has, no doubt, played a useful part. Splits and new organizations have often been necessary to recover or emphasize some aspect or element of truth which the older body was forgetting or denying. But this function is strictly temporary and preliminary. Denominationalism is essentially evil, except as leading to a larger and more comprehensive unity. The church began as catholic, and catholic she must be again, though that catholicity will be larger than either Roman or Greek or both together.

### Chautauqua--A Joy Festival

Continued from Page 9

near to the people of Canada the unlimited sacrifice and contribution the people of the United States are willing to make that there shall be freedom.

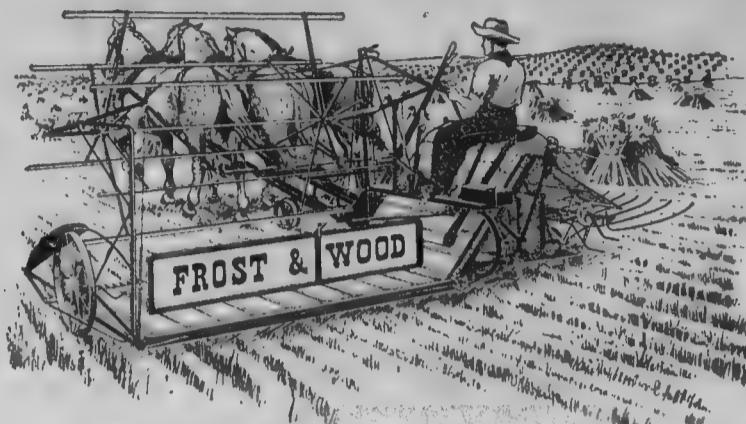
Added to the knowledge and information regarding the peoples of other nations which those nation's representatives on the Chautauqua platform are able to bring, is the uniting sympathy they bring as representatives of our Allies. It all tends to a feeling of internationalism that is very vital and real and personal, something that can be gained only from the spoken word, and never from the written. If the Chautauqua this year stood for nothing else, everyone who had the privilege of attending it must have felt that on the ground of uniting in sympathy the peoples of one country with those of another, the peoples of one Allied country with those of another, the Chautauqua was amply justified.

#### Community Influence

But it is justified on other grounds than that of internationalism. Even the local fair cannot get so many people in one place at one time. The tents seat between 1,200 and 1,500 people. During the entire six nights in both towns the tents were filled. In the afternoons there was about a two-thirds audience, really an achievement in our sparsely-settled communities. People from as far away as 25 miles bought season tickets and attended almost all of the sessions. One has some idea of the impelling power of the Chautauqua when busy farm people will give themselves up to a whole week in attendance at the meetings. Each session saw a few persons who came as far as 50 miles to hear the Chautauqua. Special care was taken in making the investigation to get the attitude of the farm people to the Chautauqua. One man, P. Stewart, of Radville, who frequently attended the Chautauqua in Weyburn, aptly expressed the feeling of most farm people when he said, "Great thing! Farmers have really more to get out of it than any other class of people, for no other town attraction gets them, not even the movies." Mr. More, of

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10	All seams double stitched.	20	Two combination watch and pencil pockets.

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Colgate, a farmer who also attended the Weyburn Chautauqua, said that most of the people from Colgate, which is about 22 miles from Weyburn, were in attendance, and they were so enthusiastic that they were going to have a Chautauqua of their own.

Nothing seems to dampen their enthusiasm over Chautauqua. When questioned as to their opinion of having Chautauqua come to near-by towns, they cited the case of Yellow Grass and Weyburn, and said that many persons living between the two towns had attended both Chautauquas quite regularly.

To get the full realization of the value of having such a large number of the people of one community interested and enthusiastic over a common interest such as Chautauqua one must know how Chautauqua is conducted. The sessions are held in a large tent. The seating capacity as stated before is between 1,200 and 1,500. The accommodation for seating is an arrangement of plank benches with an improvised back also of plank. There are no reserve seats, in fact seats are not sold at all. The whole conduct of Chautauqua is very informal. In spite of the fact that the program during an afternoon or an evening session is continuous, there are many opportunities for conversation. People from a distance either have their meals in town or bring lunch with them, and picnic-fashion, have a very sociable time between times.

### The Superintendent

In charge of each Chautauqua is a young lady who is called the superintendent. Her duty is to look after all arrangements, financial and business. She meets the various artists and lecturers and makes arrangements for their transportation to the next town where Chautauqua is being held. The superintendents are charming girls, and are usually good mixers. Invariably they leave behind them in each town many good friends. They are a connecting link between the audiences and the artists, and between the management of the Chautauqua and the local committee. The superintendents act in the capacity of chairman at the sessions. They see that the contract is signed by the members who choose to act on the local committee and so make sure that Chautauqua will return on the following summer.

There is also a Junior Supervisor. On one circuit she worked while the Chautauqua was in the town and on the other she preceded the Chautauqua by a week. She is called the Mother Goose of the Chautauqua, and it is her mission to train the children of the town for the Mother Goose Pageant which takes place on either the first or last day of the Chautauqua week as the case may be. The children are trained in drills, dances, motion songs, etc., and the supervisor, as Mother Goose contributes from her store of stories to the program. The children love the work, and they are being surrounded by Chautauqua influence. They really take possession of Chautauqua and think they are "it." Chautauqua is a family as well as community affair.

### The Farmer-Orator from Alberta

It would be quite unfair to not discuss Chautauqua from the standpoint of education, and uplift. Chautauqua aims to have represented among their platform speakers, representatives of the great social movements in the nation. A beginning was made along this line this year by having among the lecturers H. W. Wood, president of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, and also of the United Farmers of Alberta. Many of The Guide readers know Mr. Wood and know his capacity as lec-

turer but unless they have heard him on the Chautauqua platform they have not heard him at his best. His address is "Democratic Organization." Mr. Wood traced the era of autocracy until today it is seen in decay. He showed that through it all democracy was struggling for absolute establishment until now when most people believe that out of the struggle in Europe democracy will eventually emerge triumphant. Mr. Wood thoughtfully presented the difficulties awaiting democracy but he summed up his faith in the rightness of democracy by saying that he did not believe that God had destined that his supreme being, man, should be the one failure in the whole scheme of nature. He pointed out that while as yet the farmers' organization was a class organization it was only after the various classes could line themselves up along democratic lines that there was a possibility of uniting all classes in one democratic organization.

Mr. Wood presented such an ideal for the farmers' movement that those who heard could not but have a very profound respect and a deep faith in an organization based on the lines laid down by Mr. Wood. The oration of his address, if one could distinguish, was a masterpiece. In it he compared the autocracy that is perishing to old Babylon and the new democracy that must be born of the anguish and suffering of the world today to the New Jerusalem as seen by John and depicted in Revelations.

Other speakers heard were Edward F. Trefz, of the United States Food Control Board, and J. Sherman Wallace, professor of one of America's biggest universities. It is a regret that more cannot be said about them but space will not permit. Mr. Trefz during the past six months has gained for himself a place in the hearts of the Canadian people that is distinctive.

He was a member of the U.S. Food Commission that visited Europe on a tour of investigation into the food question, and he speaks of the state of famine today in many parts of Europe as a man who knows. J. Sherman Wallace gave an address entitled the "Hope of the World," in which he proved from the point of view of dollars and cents that a college education fits a man or woman to take his or her place in life to better advantage.

### Well-Balanced Programs

The Chautauqua programs are well-balanced. There is just enough of lecture combined with music, character delineations, impersonations, and entertainers to make Chautauqua entertaining and to leave not a dull moment. One evening on each circuit was given over to an orchestral entertainment. The entertainment given was very high class. Perhaps the most popular entertainer was our own Canadian baritone, Ruthven MacDonald. The ovation he received when he appeared in Reston left no doubt that he was a prime favorite. And his entertainment was truly delightful. It is impossible to choose special numbers or artists and tell how splendid they were.

It must be patent to all that only through some such organized effort could these world-famous lecturers and artists be brought to the small towns and communities of the Canadian West. Under no other circumstances would it be possible to ensemble the scores who contributed to the programs and present them to the people of the rural parts of Western Canada. Over and over again persons said that any one of the individual lecturers was worth the money paid for a season ticket. Truly Chautauqua is a feast of joy, a six-days' feast of song and lecture.



Crowds Leaving a Chautauqua Tent after an Afternoon Session.



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Freezone is the sensational discovery of a Cincinnati genius.

## The Years of the Wicked

Continued from Page 8

"Well Bill, ol' boy, I aint seen you fer quite some time. Wonder if you've forgot me plumb, same as her," he apostrophed. "Eh, ol' nag! D'you 'member the little kid you used to ride on your back?" He laid his head on the old horse's neck with a show of affection.

"Drop that knifel! Drop it, I say!"

The words came like the spilling of marbles on a surface of thick glass, so quick and hard and sharp they were. Miss Hepzibah thrust forward the muzzle of the gun till the black holes of it stared cavernous menace.

"I told you afore I beant a-goin' to hev no foolin', Danny Larcombe!"

He stared at her with a new respect as he loosened the clutch of his fingers on the wooden handle of the cobbler's knife that was stuck in the stable beam, where she had left it one day after mending the harness.

"Y'aint needin' no specs yet, Aunt Zib," he conceded.

"I beant a-goin' to hev no foolin'," she repeated with asperity. "Take down that there rope!" He lifted the coil from its peg. "We'll be a-hitchin' up now."

The dusty old democrat stood conveniently near the door and it was with a sudden appreciation of the situation that he guffawed as he backed the horse into the shafts and slipped the tugs over the iron hooks of the whiffle-tree.

But his mirth was short lived. She made him climb into the back of the democrat. She made him stretch himself on his stomach with his arms behind him. When she proceeded to tie his hands together he protested vehemently that he would go peacefully without this indignity. The dog growled ominously.

"The wise shall inherit glory; but shame shall be the promotion of fools," she quoted severely. "Now, roll over! Roll!"

He rolled. She then tied his feet securely, running the rope from his ankles over the dash-board, carrying it back underneath the rig, around the rear axle; in the end of it she fixed a slip-knot and throwing this over his head, drew it taut around his throat with no gentleness.

"Euh—gug—gug!" he gurgled. He kicked and the dog promptly grabbed his boot.

She loosened the rope so that he could breathe and released the boot. Then lifting in the dog beside him she fastened the brute's rope to the handle of the seat. With the gun between her knees, she jerked on the lines.

"Aunt Zib!" he implored, terrified.

She glanced over her shoulder and saw that Prinzel had stretched himself out comfortably upon the prisoner's stomach.

"He won't be a-bittin' you 'less I be a-tellin' him to," she reassured. "Or 'less you move v'lent."

At the door-step she pulled up to secure the grandfather's old carpet-bag. A moment later they had rolled out into the highway that stretched off in the moonlight, a winding ribbon of white, thick with dust. It promised to be a strange journey.

(To be continued)

The following gem is a specimen of the news with which some of the newspapers entertain their trusting readers: "When Anson James went to feed his 61 pigs he found 60 of them minus tails. The 61st porker was frantically chasing his own tail with his mouth wide open.

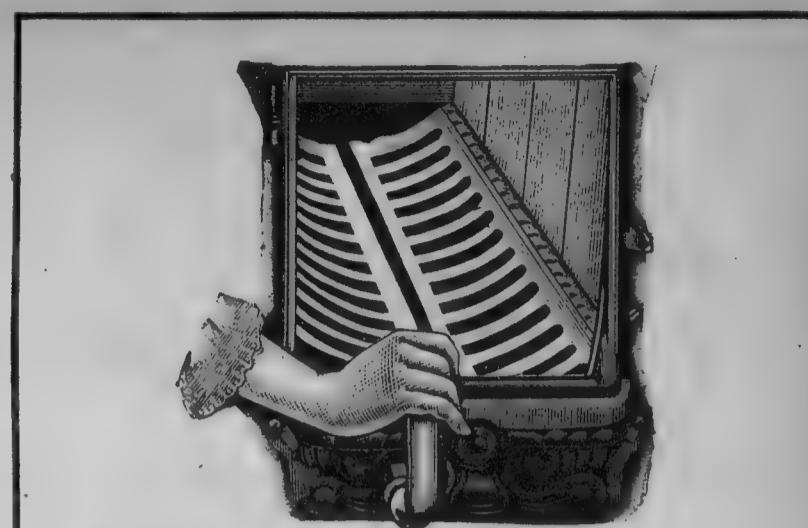
"That pig" said James, pointing to number 61, "chewed the tails off the others. I guess he is trying to bite his own tail off to establish an alibi."

"This is indeed a very sad case, sir," said the physician consolingly. "I greatly regret to tell you that your wife's mind is gone—completely gone."

"I'm not at all surprised, doctor," returned the husband. "She's been giving me a piece of it every day for the last 15 years."

Teacher: "If a farmer sold five tons of potatoes at 15 cents a pound, what would he get?"

Boy: "A motor car!"



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If you have used the old fashioned jolting shaker you will hardly believe the fire is really shaken down when you rock the Kootenay duplex grate.

Kootenay range grates let all the ashes fall into the ash pan but they keep the clean hot fire in the firebox.

No ashes can cling to any part of Kootenay Grates. That is why you get a clear fire and the full benefit of your fuel.

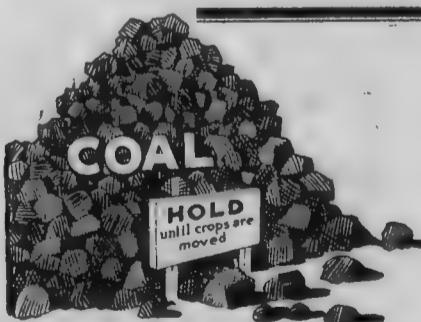
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# The Country Homemakers

## Our Efforts to Conserve

WE know that there have been gigantic efforts made in Canada to conserve food. It has been rather discouraging work for the individual saver because it was hard to realize the importance of the small amount that could be saved. A glimpse of the effort as a whole can not fail to impress us that good work has been accomplished. The Canada Food Board has issued a summary of the results of the special food production and conservation efforts in Canada. This statement is accompanied by an appeal to the public to continue the conservation of wheat, meat, dairy products and sugar.

The exports of beef from Canada have increased by nearly 75,000,000 pounds per annum, an increase of 6,795 per cent. over the average net exports of 1910-14. The net exports of pork have been increased by 125,000,000 pounds per annum, an increase of 571 per cent. over the five-year pre-war average. It is estimated that the conservation efforts in Canada are releasing meat enough to provide the ration for at least 50,000 soldiers. Before the war Canada was importing annually 7,000,000 pounds of butter. Now Canada produces her own supply and exports 4,000,000 pounds per annum.

## Flour and Sugar

By standardization of flour and the lengthening of the extraction in milling a saving of 20,000 barrels of flour a month is being effected. Restrictions in the use of sugar will mean a saving of 100,000 tons per year. The average saving in the public eating places is in the excess of 40 per cent. A saving of 500,000 pounds per month has been effected by the restrictions on the manufacture of bakery products. The use of sugar in ice cream has been cut in half and 15,000 tons of sugar per annum are being saved by the curtailment of its use in the manufacture of candy. One confectionery establishment alone saved 450,000 pounds in four months. Half a million pounds of sugar will be saved during the next four months by the restrictions on manufacture of chocolate products. Anti-hoarding measures have been effective and large stocks of sugar have been returned to trade channels.

Profiteering has been greatly diminished and excessive profit-taking has been stopped. For example, in the spring of 1915 flour sold at \$14.50 a barrel, whereas the farmer only received \$6.95 for the wheat used therein. In the spring of 1918 the price of flour had been kept down to \$11 a barrel, while the farmer had received \$8.32 for the wheat used therein.

These figures encourage us to go on with the good work of producing and saving food and thus help win the war.

## Education in Britain

The new Education bill before the British parliament provides for nursery schools for children under five, for compulsory school attendance of children between five and 14 years of age and for the establishment of continuation schools in numbers sufficient to enable every boy and girl under 18 to receive additional training, vocational and technical. Attendance at these schools is compulsory only for certain hours each week. The employment of children under 12 is prohibited and the half-time employment of such children is thus done away with. These are exceedingly important alterations in the British system and likely to have good results.

This Education Bill is the result of the recommendations of a special departmental committee appointed to investigate the educational facilities of the country. They attempted to discover a common school education that

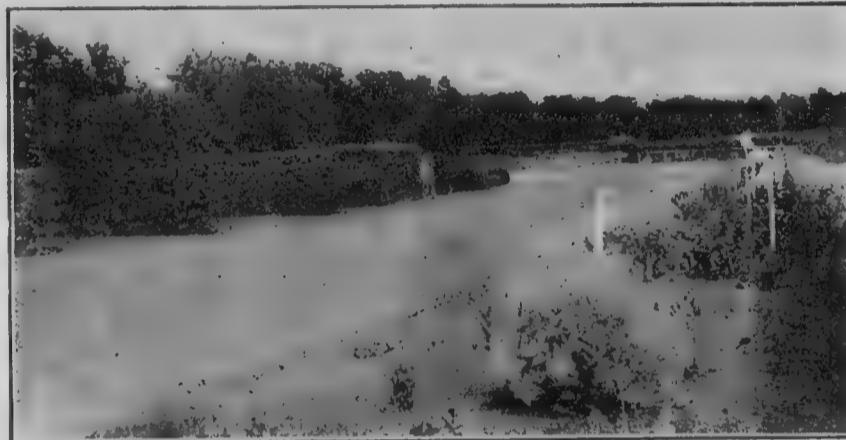
Conducted by Mary P. McCallum

would better assist the average boy and girl for after life.

## Community Work

At the invitation of the Social Service Council, Rev. Fred C. Middleton gave up his pastoral work at Hamiota and has taken up the duties of a community service secretary. He has just returned from the first series of meetings in Manitoba. The object of the meetings held was to interest the dif-

munity should encourage the formation of an athletic association. More encouragement should be given to the sports indulged in by the older people, bowling, curling, skating, etc. The providing of a swimming pool is particularly presented and this feature has been already recognized at Virden and Minota, where pools have been created by damming a portion of the river and the area cleared of boulders, rubbish, etc. Mr. Middleton says that his suggestions have been well received and



A Manitoba Beauty-Spot, One of the Finest in the Province.  
A Glimpse of the Experimental Farm at Brandon where the experiments include hedges and perennial borders suitable for planting in the Western farm home grounds.

ferent towns and the adjoining districts so as to arouse inter-community interests and competitions. The initial work is more along the line of education than organization. Organization will come when the people assimilate the spirit of the movement and are actuated by the spirit of these principles that promise a more general improvement of local conditions. The purpose of the Social Service Council is to co-ordinate the several interests of the community and direct their concerted efforts to one central desire, the fuller development of the district, the betterment of local conditions and co-operation of all elements in the community to make life in the country as attractive as that in the more populous centres.

Mr. Middleton claims that the first lesson to be inculcated is for the people of the community to realize that they must get together. To emphasize this he presents three topics—think, together, work together, play together. Play together suggests that more general use should be made of the school premises. Young people should have reasonable recreation and every com-

that every encouragement was given to continue the work.

## Golden-Rod

(Daisy M. Moore)

As if to recompense the waning year  
Whose vanquished hosts in ragged  
columns plod  
In field and wood, by stream and road  
appear  
The stately ranks of plumy golden-  
rod!  
We grieve that Summer's flowery race  
is run  
And for the blooms that drowsy part-  
ing nod,  
But how the eye lights as it falls upon  
The cheery glimmer of the golden-  
rod!  
The changing of the season serves to  
show  
How inexhaustible the mint of God;  
The same command that bids the sum-  
mers go  
Calls forth a wealth of glorious  
golden-rod!

—Holland's Magazine.



The Avenue Leading up to the Buildings on the Brandon Experimental Farm.  
These Manitoba Maples were planted about 22 years ago. Every other tree has been removed as the trees grew larger. An avenue such as this is possible on every farm.

## Storing Fruits and Vegetables

At this season of the year we are concerned with planning to get ready for the winter. Among the tasks confronting the farm woman is the question of storing the winter's fruits and vegetables. The average home cellar heated by a furnace becomes too hot even in cold weather for good storage conditions. A small room partitioned off in one corner provides the best storage space for canned and dried fruits and vegetables. A natural earth floor provides better keeping conditions than either wood or concrete. The food storage room should have at least one window for regulating the temperature. Bins may be constructed for the various products or they may be stored in boxes, baskets or barrels. A good quality of sand makes an excellent packing for vegetables. The vegetables to be stored should be harvested when the ground is dry, and should lie on the surface long enough for the moisture to dry off before they are placed in storage. The tops should be removed from beets, turnips, carrots and similar vegetables before they are stored for the winter. Shelves may be provided for the canned fruits and vegetables. It would be best not to have this shelf against the north wall in a cellar because in our cold climate it is often rather difficult to keep the northern walls of the house or the cellar an even temperature.

## The Return to School

With the third week of August comes the close of summer holidays for most of the rural schools. Examinations were held last term and this means the beginning of new work for many children. The tests for the next year's work are distant and there often is a tendency for the parents to think that the first part of the year is not very important. This should not be the case. It is necessary that the child get an equal start with the others of his class if he is going to keep up the spirit of interest and competition which is so necessary for successful class work in the school. It means much to the success of the teacher's work to start her class together in the new term's work. The ones who commence at the beginning of the term can not be held back for those who intend starting later on. The interest of the late comers will be lessened when they find they are behind those who before were their classmates. Let all the children start at the beginning of the term even though they may have to remain out later on, possibly on account of the shortage of help at harvest time.

For those students who have passed their entrance or first year high school examinations there must be plans made for the coming year. Often these plans are not discussed until after the busy season. Then it is felt that the boy or girl can be spared from the farm work. By this time there may be a lack of interest on their part, for they have been doing work which they may deem more interesting than studying from books, and parents then wonder why it is so difficult to keep their boy interested in school. Make the plans now and let the boy or girl know definitely what you are prepared to offer them for the coming year. As they go about their work they will have something to think about and plan for and then they will look eagerly for the time to come when they can go on with the studies which they had to drop on account of the busy season on the farm. It will give them a new feeling of dignity. They may also be encouraged to do lessons at home so that they will be able to make an even start with others more fortunate.

# Farm Women's Club

THE Central office of the United Farm Women of Alberta has issued a pamphlet entitled Working Hints for U.F.W.A. Locals, written by the president, Mrs. W. H. Parlby, which covers the details of the work of the association pretty fully. Copies are being sent to all our secretaries, but if there are any other farm women not now connected with our organization, who would like to get information as to the work we are doing, we should be very pleased indeed to send them a copy, free of charge, on receipt of their request. The pamphlet is a particularly interesting one, containing a short History of our Organization, The Aims of the U.F.W.A., Reasons Why Farm Women should belong to our association, Lending their support to the Farmers' Movement, a Plan of Work, Rules for conducting meetings, and a chapter dealing with work amongst the boys and girls, and other valuable information.—M. W. Spiller, provincial secretary.

## Public Health Nurse for Alix

A very successful concert organized by Miss Reed, hon. president U.F.W.A., was held by the Alix local on the last Saturday of June. Considering the busy season there was a very good attendance, and the sum of \$30 was handed over to the secretary for rental expenses, etc. The U.F.A. and U.F.W. held a joint picnic on Haunted Lakes, near Alix, in July. The spot was an ideal one and the day proved a success in every way. Our July programme consists of a discussion on the important question of public health nurses, and the formation of a Girls' Club. We have already applied for a public health nurse and expect as a result to have one located in Alix this Fall. These nurses will, undoubtedly, prove a tremendous boon to the rural and village districts of Alberta.—Mrs. M. M. Semple, press reporter, Alix.

## Keeler W.G.G.A.

The Keeler local held their first meeting on April 6, when we re-organized and on May 1 we met with Mrs. Haight and appointed our officers: Mrs. D. H. Bryce, president, and Mrs. A. Wylie, secretary-treasurer, the other officers keeping their places. A light lunch was served and a charge of 10 cents made to replenish our funds which had gone rather low.

We have a program committee also and they have arranged for a war-time cooking contest at each meeting. Every person is asked to bring a sample of war time cooking and a prize is given for the best, and the recipe sold. The cooking, along with the cup of tea provided by the hostess constitutes the lunch.

In June we met with Mrs. Wylie and had a good attendance. Registration was the topic for that day and to start the contest going we had a novelty needlework contest, Miss Proenier carrying off first prize and Mrs. Haight second.

In July we met with Mrs. Smith. After other business was transacted a very interesting article, taken from a woman's magazine, on Child Welfare and Protection was read. The cooking contest was oatmeal sweetened and unsweetened. Half flour was allowed. Mrs. Broatch took first prize for sweetened and Mrs. Wylie first for unsweetened. The different samples of oatmeal cooking made a dainty lunch and the recipes sold well.—Mrs. A. Wylie, sec.-treas., Keeler W.G.G.A.

## Idaleen W.G.G.A.

A most enjoyable picnic and dance was held by the Idaleen Grain Growers on Tuesday, July 9. In the afternoon the Women's Section of the association held a highly successful sale of work in aid of the Red Cross. A cafeteria lunch was served for the benefit of the same good cause and the day closed with a dance which was voted one of the most successful held in the Idaleen school. The proceeds of the day amounting to \$230 goes entirely to the Red Cross. The many willing

helpers who gave their time and work can reflect with satisfaction upon the thoroughly successful result of their efforts.—Mrs. Nan McGregor, secretary, Idaleen W.G.G.A.

## Economy W.G.G.A.

We had a lovely day and a large crowd at our picnic. We sold 603 tickets for our Autograph Quilt at 25 cents each and made \$86 for names. We think this very good as it was just when the Red Cross Drive was on. We made \$20 on articles that we sold, with which we hope to start some more Red Cross work after the harvest, and by the way, our crops are not looking favorable. Mrs. Lloyd won the quilt to her great delight.

Mr. Scott of Wilson and Scott, general store, Willow Bunch, had a booth at our picnic, and gave us the profits that he made for the Red Cross which came to \$69.35 and \$12.75 has come in since, which made our quilt realize \$228.

We enclose \$20.65 and \$297.85 for the Red Cross and hope to see it acknowledged in the press.—Mrs. J. Waldo, sec.-treas., Economy W.G.G.A., Fremington.

## Many Ways to Get Money

Haynes U.F.W.A. held a picnic on June 26, at Haynes Grove. The lady members and friends contributed articles to be sold for the Y.M.C.A. Hut Fund and the men's local gave sums of money for the same purpose. Unfortunately it was the one very bad day of the season, which prevented a great many from attending, who would otherwise have been there. After lunch was prepared, those present had to crawl under the tables to eat it, while hail and rain pattered down merrily through the trees around. However, the evening turned out fine and an enjoyable time was spent after all. The articles which had been donated were auctioned and realized the sum of \$27.50. Red Triangle tags of ribbon were sold which brought in \$23.75. Two ladies made and sold ice-cream which brought in \$5.40. A crochet yoke was raffled for \$4.05, and a cake was raffled for \$12.35. A friend donated 50 cents which made \$73.60 in all, and expenses were \$2.50, which left a balance of \$71.10. The men's local collected \$42 and the ladies have since collected \$6.00, which makes \$119.10. To this amount the secretary added 90 cents and forwarded a cheque for \$120 to the Central office for our Hut Fund.

## Help Y.M.C.A. Hut

Willow Hollow local held an interesting meeting on June 9, at which the matter of the Y.M.C.A. Hut was taken up with considerable enthusiasm. The result was that arrangements were made for a dance to be held on June 21, one of the features of same being a grab bag, and also for a picnic on June 27, with a sale of small articles, the proceeds of each of these events to be given to the Y.M.C.A. The amount raised at the dance was \$26.35, and the picnic, \$28.50, besides which the children raised \$7.55 by a children's sale and fish pond. The full amount of \$62.40 has been forwarded to the Central office for the Hut Fund. Much credit is due to the children of Willow Hollow who donated to, and operated the fish pond, and also sold toys of their own making. Besides this they sold tags in aid of "Smokes for the Soldiers" to the amount of \$3.55.

## Women's Co-operative Buying

The following reports are taken from a local newspaper in regard to the meetings which were held at Monitor and Bideford, at the time of our membership drive, at which Mrs. J. E. Dowler spoke for the U.F.W.A. Meetings were held on Monday and Tuesday, July 17 and 18, at Bideford and Monitor, and good attendances were at each place. Much interesting and useful information was given by the speakers sent out from head-quarters. The first speaker at Monitor was Mrs. J. E.

Dowler, who dealt very ably with the Woman's aspect of the farmer's movement, and urged all women to join the U.F.W.A. She spoke of the political significance of their position now they had the vote, and instanced the Dower Law to show that women were now being treated with a little more justice. In speaking of war time economy, she said it was superfluous for the government to tell the women to economize as it was in their nature to do so. She had experimented and had made a really good bread with one-third of shorts to two of flour—better than the war bread now being eaten in England. Whilst eulogising the splendid work of the farm women for the Red Cross, she pleaded for a little more interest in U.F.W.A. affairs, thus helping their husbands in a fight against unfair treatment. With regard to co-operative buying of fruits, etc., Mrs. Dowler said they had bought crates of cherries at \$1.85 which had cost them \$5.00 at the stores, peaches at 80 cents and apples at 90 cents, and all other fruits in season equally cheap. She did not wish it to be understood that the store-keeper got the difference, as he had to buy off the wholesaler, whilst they had bought from the grower, and she would be glad to give the names of these growers.

At the Bideford meeting, Louis Walker presided and introduced the speakers, who were Mrs. Dowler, of Veteran, Mr. Brown, of Calgary, and Thos. Carolan, of Consort. An earnest appeal to join the U.F.A. was the object of the speeches; its aims and advantages being clearly and concisely pointed out. A Women's local was formed with Mrs. McLeod, as president; Mrs. Stokoe, as secretary, and a committee consisting of Mrs. Watling, Mrs. McLeod, Mrs. Thomas and Mrs. Bickle. A goodly number of farmers signed up and the Bideford U.F.A. promises to go strong.

## Interests the Young People

Our director, Mrs. Carr, of Birdsholm, has not been idle during the month of July, notwithstanding the dreadful heat. On Friday, July 19, she drove 20 miles to organize the Goddard U.F.W.A., and succeeded in doing so. The officers elected were: president, Mrs. S. E. Thomas; vice-president, Mrs. D. J. Powell; and secretary, Mrs. F. E. Bean. The members of the local are also members of the local Red Cross Society, and are all enthusiastic workers. We trust that while not neglecting the Red Cross, they will throw themselves with equal enthusiasm into the work of the U.F.W.A.

Mrs. Carr has also been doing good work amongst the juniors and the Girls' Club in connection with the Altarado U.F.W. is making splendid progress under her able direction. Since June 1, they have made 26 pairs of socks for the Red Cross, 20 McNaughton bandages, and 10 personal property bags. They are also studying the women of the Bible, taking each in turn. At their last meeting, T. O. King, U.F.A. director, was present, and gave them a little talk. Mr. King has a happy way with young people, and his visit was very much enjoyed.

## The U.F.W.A. Fund Grows

Our Hut Fund is slowly but surely mounting up. On August 2, I had a very pleasant surprise when a gentleman called at the office, bringing with him \$100 which had been raised by the members of the Peerless U.F.W.A., and which Mrs. Muskett, the secretary, had asked him to deliver. \$36 of this money was raised at a dance given after the annual picnic on June 14, and the balance was collected by the Misses Edith N. Sing, Aileen Maxwell, Mary Nunnecker, Winnifred and Margaret Muskett, all of whom are members or associate members of the local. These young ladies sold tags both at their own annual picnic, and at a picnic which was held at Jenner two weeks later. The Peerless picnic proved to be a big success, although a great many people who would have attended were

prevented from doing so by the dust storm which came up during the day.

Two days after the Peerless donation was received, another donation of \$100 came along from the Wetaskiwin district, having been raised at a joint picnic of the locals tributary to Wetaskiwin. Contributions of this kind are certainly encouraging. We cannot of course, expect such large sums from each of our locals as some districts have contributed very heavily to the Red Triangle Fund when the canvassers were round. We feel sure, however, that each is doing its best, and that they will all be glad to hear that our fund has now reached over \$1,500.

In addition to the funds previously acknowledged which amounted to \$960, we have since received the following:

Hindville U.F.W.A. ....	\$ 60.00
Willow Hollow U.F.W.A. ....	62.40
Sexton Creek U.F.W.A. ....	50.00
Masinasin U.F.W.A. ....	25.00
Roseview U.F.W.A. ....	23.50
Haynes U.F.W.A. ....	120.00
Peerless U.F.W.A. ....	100.00
Namaka U.F.W.A. (second con- tribution) ....	11.00
Wetaskiwin Locals ....	100.00
Claremont U.F.W.A. ....	4.50

Total amount to date...\$1,516.40

## Rest Room at Biggar

At last we have succeeded in getting a Rest room in Biggar. A joint committee from the Star of the West, and Clunie W.G.G. Associations was appointed to deal with the matter, and six members of the Star of the West section came to our last meeting, at the home of Mrs. Graham, when 16 members and visitors were present. After the question of the Rest Room had been gone into, literature from the Food Controller was distributed, and Mrs. L. Thompson gave a most interesting address on food conservation. Mr. Thompson had gone into the matter fully, and gave her address in a truly convincing fashion, making an impression that caused many of us to say we would try to do better in the way of food conservation. Mrs. McDougal kindly promised to get up a paper for our next meeting on "What Hoover has really done."

But to return to the Rest Room: we have rented a room on Main Street, Biggar, to be opened on August 1, as a rest room for country women. The Town Council and the adjacent municipalities have made us grants to cover expenses for a "try-out year." If we make good and our rest room is used and appreciated—as I feel sure it will be—steps will be taken to secure a permanent place. We are taking steps to advertise and make it known to those whom it concerns—our country women.—Margaret Hindle, sec.-treas., Clunie W.G.G.A., Goldberg, Sask.

## The School Fair

The Women Grain Growers have endorsed the School Fair movement, and in many districts have given it hearty support. The executive of the Women's Section G.G.A., wishes to remind our members of this fact. There are still a good number of school fairs to be held throughout the province; will our members make special effort to co-operate with the Teachers' Association in each inspectorate to make each fair more successful than the last? Will the secretary of every Women's Section helping in this way, write and let me know what has been done?—Violet McNaughton, hon. sec., W.S.G.G.A.

## Webb's Various Activities

A very interesting meeting of the club was held at the home of Mrs. Irvin. There were 12 members and five visitors present. After the roll call a report was read concerning our proceeds made on sports day. Amount received, \$512.50. Amount cleared was \$238.15, which includes over \$11 worth of dishes which the club bought. Gave

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Rev. N. D. KEITH, B.D., M.A., President.

## Notice to Parents

The Schools and Colleges whose announcements appear in this issue are institutions of proven standing in their respective branches of education and The Guide believes that parents will make no mistake in selecting from them those which they consider best suited for the education of their sons and daughters.

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E. A. MARSHALL, Principal

one-third of the net proceeds to the Red Cross Society here.

Letters were read from boys acknowledging the last socks that we sent them. So we decided to send each Webb boy two pairs of socks. Each parcel is to contain a package of gum, cigarettes, candle and stationery. The secretary was instructed to send for 15 pounds of yarn. Voted to have our first annual picnic August 15, at Seaward. A committee was appointed to see about getting a hall for a dance. We expect Miss May, from Saskatoon, the week beginning August 26, to teach dress-making and millinery.

Our shower for the refugee babies in France, was a decided success. We have about 30 articles and expect more. All names of members present were put in a box, and two drawn to be our program committee for next meeting. They choose their own subject.—Secretary, Webb Homemakers' Club.

## Encourages Free Expression

Nanton U.F.W.A. have been holding good meetings ever since the beginning of the year, and so far have not missed holding a meeting on any of the regular days. The attendance has been splendid, and the local has now a paid-up membership of 50, with prospects of several others. Little difficulties and disagreements amongst the members occur at times, but the members are always encouraged to express their opinions freely so that each may understand the other, and that there may be no split amongst the membership, but rather that they may be drawn closer together. The local is certainly making a record for Red Cross work. Within the past few months over 300 articles have been made for the Calgary Red Cross branch, besides numerous bandages for the local I.O.D.E. Several pairs of socks have also been made. This work is done independent of sewing circles and mission circles. The local has forwarded \$10.60 to the Travellers Aid and \$24.50 to the Halifax Relief Fund. Out of \$35 which was being held in the treasury for Red Cross work the local donated \$17.50 to the I.O.D.E. for Red Cross work, and with the balance bought yarn for socks. They are also raising funds for our Y.M.C.A. Hut. One member made three pairs of pyjamas, besides cooking for ten people and doing her own sewing, in one week.

## W.G.G. Red Cross Ambulance Fund

Previously acknowledged	\$2,323.15
Surlac W.G.G.A.	24.00
Clunie W.G.G.A. (additional)	2.00
Lost Child Local	5.00
Evesham W.G.G.A.	10.00
McDonald Creek W.G.G.A.	25.00

## Club Briefs

New Norway U.F.W.A. has recently remitted fees for eight members. The local was organized by Mrs. J. F. Ross in March last, Mrs. Geo. Meyers being elected president and Miss Ida Sture secretary.

A meeting of the Mirror U.F.W. was held on June 15, at which it was decided that the members would have a booth at the U.F.A. picnic on Dominion Day. The result of the booth at the Mirror School Fair was very satisfactory, the proceeds amounting to \$60.30 after everything, including ice cream, had been paid for.

Acme U.F.W.A. held a meeting on June 1, at which eight members and three visitors were present. The subject taken up was Boys' and Girls' Contests, and it was decided that the local should have a girls' contest in cooking and sewing in the near future.

Selby U.F.W.A. was organized recently, starting off with ten members. The officers appointed were: President, Mrs. F. J. Klein; vice-president, Mrs. Eugene Still; and secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Jas. Rattray.

Amongst other new unions of the U.F.W. organized during our recent drive are: Camrose, Pleasington, Forestburg, Galahad, Floral, Orion, Warner, Horseshoe, Federal and Bideford.

Miss Nellie Warner, secretary of Sniderville U.F.W.A., which was organ-

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ized by Mrs. Root on June 25, also during our drive, reports that although they started off with only five members, they hope to be able to increase their numbers considerably in the near future.

Stonelaw local U.F.W.A. has enrolled some new members recently and it is possible that they may have still more after the basket picnic which was arranged for August 1. The local is making good progress and the officers are making every effort to make the meetings interesting.

Mrs. E. E. McIntosh, the newly-appointed secretary of Lomond U.F.W.A., reports that the local has recently taken on a new lease of life. At the meeting held on June 6, 12 members were present besides five visitors. The subjects taken up were Household Hints and Baking of Bread with War Flour. One new member was enrolled. The local will take up the matter of work amongst the juniors at an early date.

A U.F.W. local was organized at Olds on July 21, of which Mrs. Smith was elected president; Mrs. Pollack, vice-president; and Mrs. Leo Tarr, secretary. The local will meet at the same time and place as the U.F.A. on the third Saturday of August.

Masinasin U.F.W. is also interested in Y.M.C.A. work and has forwarded a donation of \$25 for our Hut Fund.

Duchess U.F.W.A. had 11 members and six visitors in attendance at their meeting on June 28. Seven new members have been added to this local recently. The members served a lunch at the U.F.A. meeting on June 25, on which they cleared \$13.60. They have also decided to sell subscriptions for a magazine, the commission which they receive on same being used for Red Cross work.

The members of the Rathwell U.F.W.A. assisted another local in the Macleod district to organize recently, which makes two new locals to their credit within the past few months. The secretary, Mrs. Shield, who reported the organization, omitted to state what the name of the local was, but this is probably due to the fact that they were unable to complete the organization at the time they were there. The day was a particularly hot one, and there were not many at the meeting. Mrs. Rands, who is the newly appointed secretary, phoned Mrs. Shield a few days later, however, stating that they had called another meeting and ten members promised to pay in dues.

Another local which has been organized by our director, Mrs. Paul Carr, is Warner, which started off with 29 members. Mrs. A. Millhaum was elected president and Mrs. M. Caldwell, secretary.

Delacour local U.F.W.A. held a meeting on July 24, at which ten members and three visitors were present. The subjects discussed were the picnic, and packing of boxes for the soldiers. Mrs. Soderberg, Mrs. Pedersen and Miss Johnson, the secretary, met at the home of Mrs. Berry, the president, on July 22, to bake cakes for these soldiers' boxes, six of which were packed at the meeting on July 24. The next cooking meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Jones, and the August meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. McVey.

Claremont U.F.W.A. held their regular meeting on August 1, seven members and two visitors being present. The subjects discussed were Red Cross work. Chautauqua week at Alsask, when President Wood was to give an address. The local has forwarded the sum of \$4.50 for our Y.M.C.A. Hut.

Two new U.F.W.A. locals have been organized in the Crossfield district. Mrs. Root also assisted in the organization of these at the time of our membership drive. One is Tan-y-Bryn and the other Floral. At Tan-y-Bryn the officers elected were Mrs. L. N. Casey, president; and Mrs. Louise McCrimmon, secretary. The president at Floral is Mrs. H. E. G. H. Scholefield.

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# Young Canada Club

By Dixie Patton

## Blue Cross Fund

The contributions for the Blue Cross Fund this week are:—  
 Lindsay Garrison, Jenner, Alta. \$ .16  
 Kathleen Taylor, Verwood, Sask. .09  
 Charlie Godlonton, Carnagh P.O.,  
 Sask. .25  
 Clarence G. Groat, Box 140, Aner-  
 oid, Sask. 1.00  
 —Dixie Patton.

## Three Reasons

I think summer the nicest time for holidays, starting the first of June, because there is so much to do at home and we can feed the little chicks and water them and help in the garden. The garden requires a lot of weeding and we children can do that as well as mother. Then second there are gophers to catch by putting out poison and traps. It is a big help to save the wheat, which is badly needed, to feed our Allies and help win the war. Then the third reason I have, it is much easier to study in the winter when it is cold than during the hot summer months. It is hard sometimes to get to school in the winter, but for me it is harder to go in the warm weather, because I like to play in the nice sand piles. —Ruth McGranahan, Ernfold, Sask.

## A Very Queer Pet

This is my first letter to your most interesting club. Although six years have passed since first I read the letters and stories written to the club I never thought of writing myself. But I am writing now and would like very much to become a member and I am enclosing an addressed envelope. Would you please send me a membership pin. I will describe myself, I am a girl 14 years old and have blue eyes and light brown hair, I weight 115 pounds and am 5 feet 4 inches tall. I live on a farm in the foothills in southern Alberta. I like farm life very much. I have four brothers and two sisters, and my oldest brother is doing his bit to help win the war, and what an awful war this is.

I sincerely hope it will soon be over. I see all the members are sending money to the Blue Cross fund, I don't think I will try it this time but when I write again I will.

I suppose you all have your pets. I have ever so many, but of all the queer pets I ever heard of a porcupine is the queerest. My brothers and sisters and I had one once. We had it so tame that when we came near it it would turn around and sit up. We went out and found it sleeping one morning and it was as round as a ball. We could not see anything but quills. They hide their head and tail so that is why a dog or a coyote can not hurt them.

I would tell the whole story about our pet but it would take too much room, so wishing the club and members every success I will close.—Laura E. Bowland, Warner, Alta.

## A Hero Brother

On account of not having much work these long hot days I thought I would like to write a letter to the Young Can-

ada Club. We get the Grain Growers' Guide once a week, and think it is a fine paper in every respect. I am a lover of books, and generally put in my spare time reading. I had one brother who lost his life fighting for our rights in the battle of Vimy Ridge. He went with the 209th battalion.

My mother knits socks for the boys at the front. She knits an average of two pairs of socks a week. We send out many boxes to soldiers, most of them to friendless ones. Mother has had answers from most of them, so we know they get most of the socks. We gave a piano to the Red Cross this spring. I am sending one dollar for the Blue Cross fund. Hoping to receive a membership pin and badge.—Clarence Groat, Box 140, Aneroid, Sask.

## A Runaway

I like to look at the Doo Dads. I think they are funny little fellows. I would like to join the Young Canada Club. I am going to tell you about a runaway my mamma, papa and my little

sister had. Once in Qu'Appelle they were going around the corner of a street when a car came around the street at the same time. The horses started to run and they ran and ran until they came to a house. They went right through the fence and stuck the neck yoke through the window and scared the people all out of the house. I hope to see my letter in print.—Clarence Moses, Qu'Appelle, Sask.

## The Needed Rain

The Lord of Love looked down from above.  
 And He saw that we needed rain.  
 And He said to the clouds, "Now send down your rain,  
 That is the request of the grain."

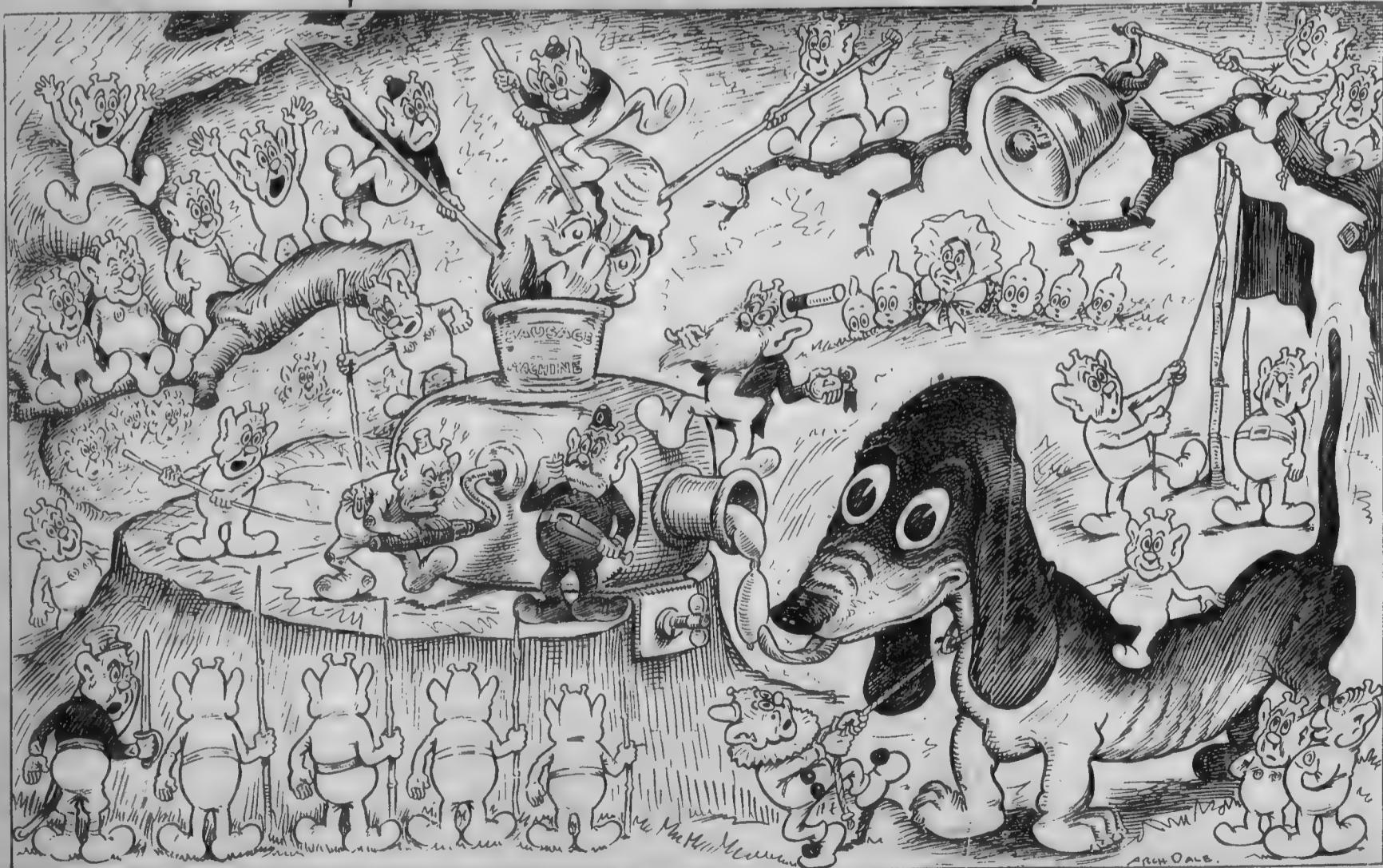
So the Lord of Love sent forth the rain,  
 Which came from heaven to earth,  
 Onto the great fields of grain  
 Which received it with happy mirth.  
 —Curls.

## Going to Pick Berries

I have more than one reason for wanting the summer holidays to come. The first is that I want to go out and help with the haying and harvest this year and help take care of the cattle and horses, for I think every boy and girl should help all they can to win the war, and every little bit helps. I will have more time to help in the garden and potato patches, and the berries will be ripe and I will be able to help pick them. I will have more time to ride horse back. We will not have to do home work at nights after supper. We can lie in the bed till noon every morning and do not have to go to school on rainy days. Then another reason is we would have more time to go fishing or swimming and boating. Oh, say, and there is another reason, we can have good times at picnics and ball games.—Chester A. Henry, Box 242, Gadsby, Alta.

### THE DOO DADS DISPOSE OF THE KAISER

WELL, the supreme court of the Wonderland of Doo, after a long session, finally decided what to do with the Kaiser. Here the Doo Dads are carrying out its orders. Of course, they have some funny notions, and do not always do what we would think right and proper, and after all, they were only playing at war, and so they decided to run the image of the Kaiser, which the artist made for them, through a sausage mill. Then they thought it would be a good plan to play a trick on a dachshund which had wandered into the wonderland of Doo. The dachshund is a breed of dogs which the Germans have. The name simply means badger dog. Since the image of the Kaiser was only made of cloth, stuffed with sawdust, the dachshund was greatly mistaken when he thought that those were real sausages. Poor Sleepy Sam, the Hobo, is having hard time of it. He is still being punished for going to sleep on duty. See how the young rascals with the sharp sticks are making him turn the sausage mill with all his might, while Flannel Feet, the Cop, stands by with his baton to see that he stays with the job until it is finished. Percy Haw Haw, the Dude, is in uniform again. He has his company lined up to see that the Kaiser will not make a last effort to escape. Smiles, the Clown, has his hands full tugging at the dachshund. The Doo Dads have not omitted any of the ceremonies. Two of them are hoisting the black flag, while two others are ringing the bell to announce that the Kaiser has met his doom. Old Doc Sawbones is also present with his watch in hand to tell when the invader of the Wonderland of Doo breathes his last. The old lady Doo Dad and some of the Doo Dads are looking on at a safe distance. Aren't they horrified looking! After all, they think, it is a horrible fate for the Kaiser to meet. These have been stirring times for the Doo Dads. It was the first time in all its history that the wonderland was invaded and the stirring deeds of the brave little defenders will be told and retold for many a day.



# Taxation and Protection

*Revenue raised by Tariff is the Costliest Way of Paying the War Debt—By John Kennedy*

I DESIRE to make a few observations in regard to the statements so ably prepared by the Manufacturers' Association in that lengthy and perplexing document which appeared in The Guide of late date, and also another by Sir John Willison, that appeared recently in the Winnipeg Free Press. I would not attempt to deal in detail with the many statements contained therein. You can depend upon it that that part will be well taken care of, but I certainly do desire to deal with the main issue or object that they would have us believe that they are most interested in, and that is the taking care of reconstruction and building up after the war and the paying of the war debt. In that they claim that protection is the only means. Of course they call it tariff, but just the same they mean protection, and I want to show in the best way I can that protection is the most costly, and the most unreasonable, and the most unfair means that could possibly be adopted, for the reason that protection is the means of making all labor pay more than their fair share of taxes and the after-debt of the war.

If protection is a good thing for the country, then trade is a bad thing for the country, and we all know that trade is a real necessity and the country cannot prosper without trade, and the more restrictions we put upon trade the less prosperous we will be. Protection is a means to compel the consuming public to buy home-made goods at a greater cost than they can buy them abroad, while if it was not for protection they could buy them for much less, which means a direct tax on the people. If we do not buy in the foreign market we place nothing in the federal treasury, therefore protectionists have just one point to hang their case on, and that is the employment of labor and making a better market for the products of the farm. This point will be dealt with a little later on.

#### Protection Means Higher Prices

Protection means a protective tariff. It protects the manufacturer from foreign competition in order that he may get a higher price for the goods than he can obtain in an open market, thus compelling the consuming public to pay more for their goods than they can buy them for in an open market. If we can improve our financial position by any such dream, why the more protection we make the people pay to get the necessities of life the richer they will be, surely and truly.

For nations to refuse to trade with each other surely does not make for friendly feelings any more than it does for one neighbor to refuse to trade with another. To refuse to trade with our next door neighbor does not build up brotherly love or friendly feelings. Protection is opposed to liberty. Who will be so bold as to say that protection is not the direct cause of the oppression of labor, of all classes, and by this oppression we have today the most unsettled condition of affairs existing in Canada, that is existing in any English speaking country in the world, and that after 40 years of high protective walls.

England with 60 years of free trade up to the war period had the most satisfactory labor conditions that exist on the European continent and paid the highest wages, while nearly all the other nations have all got high protective walls. Free Trade means liberty to all people who work for a living, and will prevent any class from amassing immense fortunes at the expense of labor such as exists at the present time. The United States has had protection for sixty years and labor there has suffered thereby, and the classes have amassed fortunes that are undreamed of in any other part of the world. But protection in the United States does not affect that country in the same way that protection affects Canada. In fact the United States is virtually a free trade country, as they have free trade between all the States, and from a commercial standpoint the United States is almost as great as the balance of the

Christian speaking world. But it is different with Canada with her handful of people sparsely settled within a narrow belt 6,000 miles long, lacking many advantages that the country to the south of us enjoys. There is no comparison in the two situations. They have many advantages where we have few in their country covering the different zones. Trying to live by ourselves and for ourselves, from a commercial standpoint is suicide. Our cousins to the south can live without trading with us and not suffer much, but it is different with us. We, perhaps, can live without trading with them but only at a great sacrifice to the Canadian people and at a great cost financially, and at a

loss not want any, and he is not entitled to any, neither is any other class of men. All the farmer is entitled to is to be allowed, without hindrance, to sell in the market that suits him best and buy in the market where he can get the best value for his money. All he wants is a fair deal and no protection. Give him a fair deal and he will stand on his own feet, and he expects all other men should do the same.

Protectionists would have us believe that the only way to pay the war debt and build up the country is by building up manufacturing plants all over the country by the methods of protection, which means that the wage earners and the tillers of the soil will be compelled to continue to pay more for everything they have to buy, and will have to in most cases continue to take less for what they have to sell. Such a system is not based on sound business methods; neither is it based on justice. If a country could grow fat by taxing itself then all our difficulties would be at an end.



Soldier Students of Agriculture on a Visit to the King's Farm at Windsor. A full account of this visit appeared in last week's issue. The visitors are here seen inspecting a bunch of Shorthorn heifers belonging to the famous Royal herd.

great handicap to the farming community as well as at a great cost to the wage earning class, for the reason that up to the time the war started the cost of all necessities required by labor was much greater in Canada, and the wages no better if as good.

#### Enriching A Class

Why do we refuse to buy where we can get best value for our money? Why do we refuse to sell where we can get the most money for our products? First, for the sole and only purpose of enriching a class at the expense of the mass. If we are to have Imperialism on a just basis, then surely the first thing to do is to let us, the great plain people, get all the goods we want from the mother country free from hindrance of any kind. Why should we be protected from invasion from the mother country; surely it would not hurt us if we can get many lines of goods at a lesser cost by means of free trade with the mother country than we can get them for under protection.

The protectionists lay great stress on one point, and that is, by their employing so much labor in our own country it makes for better markets for our home produce—such a dream. The millers who buy wheat to make flour for home consumption buy the wheat just as much below what it is worth for export as they can possibly manage to get it, which is styled good business, and the handlers of livestock and dressed meat, butter, eggs and cheese all handle their business on the same basis, therefore it is plain to be seen that it matters not whether there are many men employed in our own country or not, or whether there are few, supply and demand settle the price the farmer receives, and he receives just what the products are worth for export.

The farmer has no protection but

Now we come to the real crux of our national problem. What is the most sound business-like method based on justice of paying off the great war debt and increasing the population of the country and at a fair cost to all concerned. The first essentials is to place agriculture on a paying basis, which it has not been in the past nor will be in the future, nor would it be at present but for war profits. Those who have had good crops for the past two years have made money, but very many farmers are not as well off today as they were when the war started. Then the perplexing problem is how are we to make agriculture pay a reasonable wage for the labor expended thereon. It surely will not be done by making labor pay \$33 on every \$100 worth they must buy in order to go in decency to church, school, field or factory. It surely cannot be done by making farm implements and machinery of all kinds which are necessary to agriculture cost \$33 on every \$100 they must buy. That is to say, if a farmer's out-go for 12 months is \$900 a year on the things that carry protection, he gets \$600 worth of goods and \$300 worth of protection. The wage earner who buys \$300 of protected goods a year gets \$200 worth of goods and \$100 worth of protection a year. If this happened only once in a while it would not be so hard to stand, but it is an annual tax that the wage earner pays every year to the protected interests, while we have farmers, business men and others who claim that labor escapes any tax for federal purposes, and we find that these figures just quoted for Labor and Agriculture are as close to the facts as it is possible to obtain them.

But the failure of the protective system does not end there, for if the laborer and the farmer bought all Can-

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**The Grain Growers' Guide**

adian manufacturers' goods, it might be assumed that they were disloyal to their country, for by doing so they would not put one cent into the federal treasury, but all the tax would go into the pockets of the protected interests, with the unfortunate result that under a system of protection in order to be loyal to the federal treasury, we are compelled to buy in a foreign market in order to place that tax in the federal treasury. Then surely it must be plain to those who are willing to see that we cannot make agriculture profitable by means of protection. Then how are we to do so?

**Increase Agricultural Production**

We cannot do so with the present rising land values. Every person is well aware that rising land values means an increased cost in producing a bushel of grain, a pound of meat, butter or cheese, or a dozen of eggs, and every person knows that rising land values mean still further increased cost of living. There remains then just one method of increasing agricultural profits, and that is by reducing the cost of everything necessary for the working of land, and reducing the price of land to a point where working land will be more profitable than it was before the war. If you can get more men on the land and keep them there so that they may get a fair wage for their labor and a fair rate of interest on their investment, then we will increase the population by leaps and bounds. When we are able to get the land-less and money-less man who is desirous to go on land, and we are successful in keeping him there, then will all other business flourish for successful farmers are good buyers. They do not sleep in home-made beds nor sit in home-made chairs from choice. It has been the case for many, and the reason was that there were no profits in farming.

Then how are we to reduce cost of things necessary to farming and reduce the price of land? There is just one way, and that is the application of a common-sense method of taxation. All our economic and social structure is based on the question of taxation, and if our methods of taxation be based on injustice, then it follows that our economic and social structure is based on injustice, and it is an acknowledged fact that we are not successful as a common people under the present methods of taxation, and it is an acknowledged fact that a class has been more than successful. That fact should be sufficient evidence to show that if the common people are to be successful, we must change the method of taxation.

**Direct Taxation the Remedy**

There is just one change to make, and that is, to stop trying to finance the federal treasury by means of tariffs and protection. Let everything come in free and go out free, and start at once to collect the revenue by means of direct taxation to take care of the federal treasury, and put a special war tax on all lands under cultivation and a further tax on all lands not under cultivation held by private interests, on all timber and mineral lands, water powers, dock privileges, and a tax on all

profits, incomes and inheritances, and all the things that can be considered luxuries, such as automobiles. A small car should have a light tax; a big car a bigger tax. There are one-hundred-and-one things that could be taxed and not mean a handicap on production or labor. Space will not permit me to enter the details of direct taxation, but it will be well defended by many. It is not hard to defend. The very fact that the three provincial Grain Growers' Associations have for several years passed unanimous resolutions in favor of direct taxation, meaning to remove the protective tariff as fast as it can be done by using good judgment. If the farmers are not afraid of direct taxation, then in the name of all that is good, who should be? If it should be found necessary to protect some certain lines of manufacture, then let us do it in a direct way, giving a bonus when it looks like good business. The farmers will not object to paying a bonus when it can be shown that it is good business for the interests of the country, and they know just what it is going to cost them. It will not cost anything to do it in this way, but the present method of protecting manufacturers is out of all reason in the matter of cost, with no end of officials to pay and to keep up, it costs as much money as is spent by the government in assisting agriculture, but the worst is you never know what protection costs, and it is high time if manufacturers be protected that we know just what it costs, and it is up to the organized farmers of the Dominion to consult with organized labor and have a thorough understanding on this great national question, just where each body stands; it soon may be too late.

"More goods for the same labor is the philosophy of free trade, but less goods for the same labor is the philosophy of protection"—Lybarger.

**Some War Strength Figures**

The following figures are from a statement issued by the treasury department of the United States:

The Allies—excluding Russia and including only those British dominions which are self-governing and only the United States proper—have 11,000,000 square miles of territory, 303,000,000 people, and \$495,000,000,000 of national wealth.

The Central Powers have 1,250,000 square miles of territory, 147,000,000 people, and \$134,000,000,000 of national wealth.

The Allies owe an aggregate debt of \$69,000,000,000, which is about 14 per cent. of their total assets. The Central Powers owe \$37,000,000,000, or 28 per cent. of their national wealth.

**Assaying Ore**

Q.—Will you tell me where to send a sample of ore to have it assayed?—Subscriber, Alta.

A.—Write to Industrial Laboratories, University of Alberta, Edmonton, for their pamphlet, giving schedule of fees, and other information regarding the testing of ores. The cost of having an assay made varies from \$1.50 to \$6.00 for ores. The university also tests samples, of coal, mails, water, oils and oil sands, gas etc.



Guns of an Ally which have been taken after being turned against French.

All the guns shown in this picture were originally used by the Belgians. They were captured by the Germans in their victorious sweep through Belgium and after being repaired they were pressed into service and used in the fighting on the Somme front. The French recaptured them during the present big Allied offensive. In the centre is a giant periscope captured from the Germans. This instrument is perfectly made and can be raised to a height of 30 yards. It folds up into the shape of a cannon and is drawn by horses.

# The Farmers' Market

## Farmers' Market Letter

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, August 17, 1918.

OATS.—Winnipeg prices have not varied much for some time, last week included. There have been slight advances following strength in American corn markets, where crop experts report heavy damage by the excessive heat of two weeks ago. Offerings in the local markets are very light and are readily absorbed for the eastern domestic trade. The demand from western localities is so urgent that there is scarcely any oats being shipped to the lake front. The later harvest this year will mean a delayed movement of new crop grain and therefore more demand on the old stocks.

BARLEY.—The market has been somewhat erratic. During the early part of the week there was very poor demand and with some light offerings prices went down 10 cents per bushel. The American prices are much below ours, as also Ontario prices for new crop. On Saturday there was a demand for a small quantity and the buyer advanced the prices five cents per bushel in order to secure his requirements promptly.

FLAX prices have advanced steadily during the entire week. Cash flax has been in good demand at ten cents over October delivery price until Saturday when buyers were out of the market.

WINNIPEG FUTURES				August	Week	Year		
	13	14	15	16	17	19	ago	ago
Oats	83	83	83	83	84	84	83	82
Oct.	83	83	83	83	84	84	83	82
Dec.	78	79	79	79	80	80	79	58
Flax								
Oct.	418	418	417	421	425	430	413	333
Nov.	413	411	412	414	415	419	408	323

## INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOCKS

Movement of grain in interior terminal elevators for the week ending Wednesday, August 14, was as follows:

Elevator	Grain	Rec'd during week	Ship'd during week	Now in store
Saskatoon	Wheat	618	1,790	24,180
	Oats	4,311	61,642	129,952
	Barley	1,404		4,507
	Flax			754
Moose Jaw	Wheat			6,109
	Oats		24,676	150,768
	Barley		5	64
	Flax			104
Calgary	Wheat			3,429
	Oats	1,939	44,417	188,418
	Barley		4,265	15,628
	Flax	487		2,409

## THE CASH TRADE

Minneapolis, August 16, 1918.

CORN.—Firm, with a better demand for yellow, especially choice. No. 3 yellow closed at \$1.75 to \$1.80; No. 4 yellow at \$1.68 to \$1.75.

OATS.—Steady to a shade easier compared with futures. Good demand for No. 3 white at September price to 1c. under. No. 3 white closed at 66½c. to 67½c.; No. 4 white at 63½c. to 66½c.

RYE.—Two cents higher, with improved demand from millers. No. 2 rye closed at \$1.63 to \$1.65.

BARLEY.—Top grades in better demand at 1c. to 2c. advance. Prices closed at 85c. to 86c.

FLAXSEED.—Offerings small; prices higher for choice. No. 1 seed closed at \$4.37½ to \$4.40½ on spot and to arrive.

## CROP SUMMARY

On August 14 the Dominion Bureau of

	FIXED WHEAT PRICES								
	1°	2°	3°	4°	5°	6°	T1	T2	T3
Fixed	221	218	215	208	196	187	215	212	207
Year ago	240	240	240	236	218	193	236	234	232

## Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, Aug. 13 to Aug. 19, inclusive

Date	Wheat	OATS				3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Feed	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW
		2 CW	3 CW	Ex 1 Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd						
Aug. 13	185	90	87	87	—	—	120	—	—	428	—	—
14	185	91	86	87	84	81	—	—	112	112	426	421
15	185	91	87	87	84	82	—	—	—	427	427	—
16	185	91	87	88	84	82	—	—	—	431	426	—
17	185	92	—	—	84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	185	92	—	—	84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Week ago	185	91	88	88	85	83	125	120	—	435	—	—
Year ago	172	62	60	60	58	57	122	118	—	113	339	333

LIVESTOCK		Winnipeg		Calgary		Toronto		St. Paul		Chicago	
		Aug. 17	Year Ago	Aug. 17		Aug. 14		Aug. 17		Aug. 17	
Cattle		\$ c	\$ c	\$ c	\$ c	\$ c	\$ c	\$ c	\$ c	\$ c	\$ c
Choice Steers		13.00	15.00	9.00	9.50	12.50	13.50	15.25	16.25	16.00	17.50
Best Butcher steers		11.00	12.75	7.75	8.75	11.00	12.25	13.50	14.50	13.00	16.00
Fair to good butcher steers		9.50	11.00	5.00	7.65	10.00	11.00	13.00	14.00	17.00	18.50
Good to choice fat cows		8.50	9.75	7.00	7.50	8.40	8.60	9.00	10.50	9.00	12.00
Medium to good cows		7.00	8.75	6.00	6.50	8.00	8.35	7.50	8.50	8.75	10.00
Canners		4.50	5.75	5.00	6.00	3.00	6.00	5.50	6.50	6.00	6.50
Good to choice heifers		10.00	11.00	7.00	8.00	8.50	9.50	12.50	13.50	10.00	12.00
Fair to good heifers		18.00	9.75	6.50	7.50	7.00	8.00	10.00	11.00	7.50	9.75
Best Oxen		8.00	9.00	6.50	7.00	9.50	11.00	—	—	—	—
Best butcher bulls		7.50	8.00	6.00	7.00	6.25	6.75	9.75	10.50	7.00	8.50
Common to bologna bulls		6.00	7.40	5.00	5.50	5.00	6.00	8.50	9.50	6.00	7.50
Fair to good feeder steers		9.50	11.00	6.00	6.50	9.00	10.00	10.50	11.00	8.00	12.00
Fair to good stocker steers		7.00	9.00	5.50	6.50	8.00	9.50	9.50	10.00	6.00	11.00
Best milkers and springers (each)		\$85	-\$110	\$75	-\$100	\$60	-\$75	\$100	-\$160	—	-\$75.00
Fair milkers and springers (each)		\$60	-\$85	\$50	-\$75	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hogs		19.75	16.75	20.40	20.00	19.00	19.75	—	—	—	—
Choice hogs, fed and watered		17.00	18.00	12.00	13.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
Light hogs		13.00	15.00	10.00	11.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sows		11.00	12.00	8.00	10.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stags		14.00	17.00	12.00	14.00	18.00	23.25	10.00	16.00	17.00	17.75
Sheep and Lambs		14.00	17.00	12.00	14.00	18.00	23.25	10.00	16.00	17.00	17.75
Choice lambs		10.00	13.00	8.00	10.00	9.50	10.50	13.00	15.00	5.00	12.00
Best killing sheep</td											

## Weekly War Summary

The news from the west front continues to show the Canadian troops acquitting themselves in the great battle of Picardy, in a manner sustaining the best traditions of Canadian valor established since the beginning of the war. In fact, the Canadians have formed the spearhead of the whole attack, which has forced the German line back, with immense German casualties and with a casualty list on our side which, though considerable, is notably light in comparison with that of the second battle of Ypres, which cost the first Canadian division a total of 5,000 casualties, the taking of Vimy Ridge, where there were 13,461 casualties, Lens where the casualties totalled 10,134, Hill Seventy, where the Canadian losses were 10,800, and Passchendaele Ridge last fall, where the heavy total of 24,530 Canadian casualties was sustained. In the recent fighting the Canadian casualties are estimated at about 6,000, and are less than the German prisoners taken by the Canadians. The extensive use of tanks has been a great feature in the fighting in Picardy.

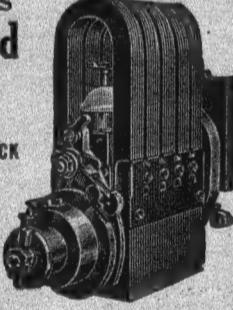
The German line is still being driven back, with heavy losses, under the terrific pounding of the Allied guns. The great salients established as the result of the tremendous German offensive which began last March, are being beaten in and wiped off the map. The British, Canadian, French, American and Australian troops have all had a share in the great work which has reduced this whole year's German planning on the west front and prodigious preparation for carrying that planning to an overwhelming success into disastrous failure instead.

With events on the west front thus progressing in a manner testifying to the Allied superiority in generalship and in effectiveness, the developments by which the Allies are making great progress in establishing themselves in strength in what may be termed the new far eastern front, are assuming great importance. It is plain now that before many months the Allies will be continuously strong from Vladivostok across to the Atlantic, and will be able to exert a pressure which cannot but have important results. On the nearer eastern front, based on Salonica, and on the Italian front, there are also developments of importance.

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Continued air raiding by Allied aviators is reported, Darmstadt, the capital of the German grand duchy of Hesse being among the cities raided.

### Dr. H. S. Beland

The former postmaster-general of Canada, Dr. H. S. Beland, who has for ten years been a member of the House at Ottawa, has been making strong war appeals in the East since his return home after more than four years' absence from Canada, more than three years of which were spent in a German prison. He was in Belgium when the war began, and did his duty as a doctor until the Germans made him prisoner. A couple of months ago he was exchanged for a brother of ex-Chancellor von Beulow, who was a prisoner in England. "The only politics for all civilization until the war is won is the winning of the war," he said in a recent speech.

## Railway War Board

By Our Ottawa Correspondent

Q.—What is the Canadian War Board? When, and by whom was it appointed? Who are the members of the Canadian Railway War Board, and what are their salaries? What positions did they occupy before they were appointed? What permanent organization has the Board, and what is the cost of maintaining it? What has the Canadian Railway War Board accomplished since it was first appointed?

A.—Owing to the circumstance that the Canadian Railway War Board is not in any sense a permanent, or temporary, department of the government, it is not possible to answer the foregoing questions as definitely as it would be were the board a body created by the government and subject to administrative direction. Properly speaking there is no such body as the Canadian Railway War Board. It is the name which has been recently applied to an organization created some 14 or 15 months ago by the railways of the Dominion, on the suggestion of the Dominion government, and designated in official reports of its doings as "the Canadian Railway Association for National Defence." The primary object aimed at by the establishment of this body was conservation of the land transportation facilities of the country in order to prevent a waste and duplication of effort during wartime so that the greatest possible amount of food-stuffs and munitions of war might be carried to the seaboard without unnecessarily disturbing the general business of the Dominion.

### Overcoming Waste

In the opinion of the members of the Dominion government the Railway War Board has accomplished much in the way of avoiding waste and duplication. It will also be recalled that when a general strike of railway employees was recently threatened the members of the War Board conferred at the capital with the cabinet ministers and offered, on behalf of the railways, to accept the McAdoo award (the scale of wages paid to railway employees by the government of the United States) and the threatened strike was settled on this basis. The Board provides a direct vehicle for consultation by the government with all the railways at once and is the nearest approach to governmental control of all the land transportation facilities of the country that has been reached in Canada.

The Railway War Board, according to an official report made to Parliament by Sir Robert Borden, is composed of representatives of the executive of the C.P.R., the Grand Trunk, the Grand Trunk Pacific, the Canadian Northern Railway, the government system of railways and the New York Central. The special committee on War and National Defence, which might be described as the Central Executive Committee, consists of Lord Shaughnessy, President of the C.P.R.; Sir William

MacKenzie, president of the Canadian Northern Railway; Howard G. Kelley, president of the Grand Trunk Railway, and A. H. Smith, president of the New York Central lines.

### Administrative Committee

The Central Executive Committee has appointed an administrative committee, whose duties include general supervision of the operations of all railways in Canada. The committee as first named, was as follows:

U. E. Gilien, vice-president, Grand Trunk Railway; F. F. Backus, general manager, Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo Railway; J. H. Walsh, general manager, Quebec Central Railway; D. B. Hanna, third vice-president, Canadian Northern Railway; C. A. Hayes, general manager, Canadian Government Railways; Sir George Bury, vice-president, Canadian Pacific Railway; E. D. Bronner, vice-president and general manager, Michigan Central Railway. A. E. Warren, chief operating officer of the railways department, was later added to the committee to represent the minister of railways, having authority to speak for the Canadian Government Railways and the Canadian Northern Railways in the absence of Mr. Hanna or Mr. Hayes.

The Administrative committee was authorized to appoint sub-committees to handle the details of the work of the Railway War Board, analyse local conditions, deal with complaints or suggestions of the public and make recommendations to the Administrative Committee. These committees which include practically all the important heads of all Canadian railways deal with the following subjects: car service, passenger transportation, tariffs and statistics, materials and supplies.

In view of the foregoing explanation of the character and personnel of the Railway War Board and its functions it is hardly necessary to explain that the members of the board and its various committees do not receive any remuneration from the government and the cost of administration is, so far as can be learned, borne at least primarily, by the railways.

### Borden Report on Work

In reply to the final question: What has the Canadian Railway War Board accomplished since it was appointed? it would require some time and space to chronicle all the things which the Board claims to have done.

A clear idea of these claims can best be gained by giving a summary report read in parliament by Sir Robert Borden, showing the operations of the Railway War Board from October 23, 1917, to March 29, 1918. It was as follows:

Fuel conservation—saving through reduced passenger service and heavy loading of cars and trains during ensuing year under practice now in vogue (estimated) 500,000 tons.



Ruins of an Ancient Realm.

The troops in Mesopotamia are fighting in a country full of memorials of forgotten empires. Babylon the Great, herself, must have been built somewhat on the lines of this ancient temple of El Saglio. Note the enormous thickness of the walls and the Assyrian bas-relief high up on the side of the temple.

## The Grain Growers' Guide

Increased movement of freight by diversions during congestions arising from unusually severe winter weather, 516,665 tons.

Increase in delivery of empty box cars from United States to Canada under arrangements made by board, 14,260.

Estimated increase in car efficiency during current year through improved handling and heavier loading of cars equivalent to 300,000 car trips.

Freedom from serious congestion in both eastern and western Canada such as was experienced during the winter of 1916-17.

Prompt filling of requirements of overseas transports at ports served by Canadian railways.

Increase in coal deliveries to Canada from United States by 285,000 tons and increase in freight traffic by diversion of cars from overburdened routes. These are the latest facts and figures available at Ottawa.

### Loans to Returned Soldiers

A despatch from Ottawa states that nearly 700 returned soldiers have now taken advantage of the Soldier Settlement Act and have applied for the government loan of \$2,500 at 5 per cent. interest to enable them to acquire land, stock, agricultural equipment, to erect farm buildings, etc. The advances so far made to the returned men who are settling on the land amount to a total of more than \$700,000. The amount of the loan is based in each case on the security value of the land. The loan constitutes a first mortgage against the land until the money is paid to the government.

### Gas from Wheat Straw

Prof. McLaurin, of the University of Saskatchewan, who has been experimenting for some time with the manufacture of gas from wheat straw, is reported to have adjusted to his automobile a gas-bag containing 300 cubic feet of such gas, and to have run the automobile, with that gas as the motive power, several miles into the country, with perfectly satisfactory results. It is estimated that a ton of straw will generate 11,000 to 12,000 cubic feet of gas and that 300 cubic feet of gas is equal to a gallon of gasoline.

### Patriotic Funds

#### BLUE CROSS FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$198.64
Lindsay Garrison, Jenner, Alta.	.16
Kathleen Taylor, Verwood, Sask.	.09
Charlie Godlonton, Carnagh, Sask.	.25
Clarence G. Groat, Aneroid, Sask.	1.00

Total

\$200.14

#### BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$12,562.07
Marion Isabel Macdonald, Lucky Strike, Alta.	5.00
Mrs. J. G. B. Swigart, Nightingale, Alta.	5.00
Total	\$12,572.07

#### ARMENIAN RELIEF FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$37.25
Mrs. J. G. B. Swigart, Nightingale, Alta.	5.00
Total	\$42.25

#### POLISH RELIEF FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$222.00
Mrs. J. G. B. Swigart, Nightingale, Alta.	5.00
Total	\$227.00

### Breeders' Notes

The Guide learns that J. G. Barron, Carberry, Man., the owner of the Fairview Shorthorn herd, which has done extensive winning on the Western fair circuit this year, has purchased from Robt. Miller, Stoneville, Ont., the four-year-old bull "Lancaster Lord 95837." The sire of this bull is "Archer's Hope," imported, the present head of the Dryden herd, Brooklin, Ont., while his dam is the imported cow, "Mary Ann of Lancaster 43." This bull is believed to be one of the most outstanding specimens of his breed in the Dominion, and will come west with the Barron herd after Toronto exhibition, at which this herd is being shown.

## STOCK (Miscellaneous)

ALAMEDA STOCK FARM HAVE FOR SALE 11 pure-bred Shorthorn bulls from 11 to 16 months old; 10 cows and heifers, with calves at their sides; 5 yearling Shetlands. Write for particulars. R. H. Scott, Proprietor, Alameda, Sask.

FOR SALE—THREE PURE-BRED CLYDESdale mares; three pure-bred Shorthorn cows with calves at foot. R. Magee, Box 333, Wolesey, Sask.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED CHESTER WHITE boar, farrowed June 30, price \$12.00. Also one white Holland gobbler, \$7.00, two years old. W. E. LaBrash, Dana, Sask.

RED-POLLED CATTLE—STOCK FOR SALE. Also young Poland-China pigs. E. & W. Darnbrough, Laura, Sask.

## HORSES

WIRE FENCING—ALL STYLES, BEST QUALITY. Get our prices on stock fencing. United Grain Growers Ltd., Winnipeg.

U. A. WALKER & SONS, CARNEGIE, MAN. Breeder of Clydesdales. Mares and fillies for sale.

## SWINE

BOARS FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC Jerseys, from our large prize herd. New blood for breeders and old customers. Lots of imported blood. Write for particulars. J. W. Bailey & Son, Importers and Breeders, Wetaskiwin, Alta.

DUROC-JERSEYS—REGISTERED SPRING pigs of the best breeding. On account of shortage of feed and help I will sell them if ordered at once at \$15.00 each. L. W. Leuschen, Lashburn, Sask.

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED DUROC-JERSEY pigs, unrelated pairs and trios. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write, Connor & Hutchinson, Goodwater, Sask.

GET U.G.G. PRICES ON BEST HOG FENCING. We can supply you with several styles—all guaranteed. United Grain Growers Ltd., Winnipeg.

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES—FROM PRIZE winning and imported stock; also Shorthorn cattle. A. D. McDonald & Son, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man.

YOUNG YORKSHIRE BOARS FOR SALE. W. L. Sims, Strassburg, Sask.

## CATTLE

SHORTHORNS—25 BULLS, 6 MONTHS TO 3 years; 20 heifers, rising 2 years, not bred, sired by splendid imported bull; 30 young cows and heifers in calf, mostly by Duke of Saskatchewan, son of Gainford Marquis. Prices reasonable. J. Bousfield & Sons, Macgregor, Man.

FOR SALE—BIG RED, AGED SHORTHORN bull, reserve champion Brandon bull sale in 1914. Quiet, sure, active. Outside every summer. James Adamson, Gladstone, Man.

SHORTHORN BULL—OAK BLUFF VICTOR. No. 92429; sire, Don the Duster, 74457; dam, Isabella 12th. Also cows and heifers. E. T. Johnson, McLean, Sask.

CATTLE FENCING—ALL STYLES. WE HAVE good stock in Winnipeg and can ship at once. Get prices. United Grain Growers Ltd., Winnipeg.

HOLSTEINS—15 HEAD COWS AND HEIFERS, due August to November. D. B. Howell, Yorkton, Sask.

HEREFORD CATTLE—YEARLING AND TWO-year-old bulls for sale at reasonable prices. H. W. Wood, Carstairs, Alta.

BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK., BREEDERS of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

## SHEEP

TWELVE YEARLING AND TWO-YEAR GRADE Shropshire and Oxford ewes, at twenty-five dollars each. Eighteen older ewes at twenty or less for quick sale to make room for my Shropshires. A. A. Titus, Napinka, Man.

REGISTERED OXFORD DOWN RAM FOR sale cheap. A. Woodard, Marquis, Sask.

## POULTRY

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—WON TWO first, two seconds, one third, Brandon; first and second pens, Regina; both exhibitions just closed. Choice breeders and prize-winners at bargain prices. Maple Leaf Poultry Yards, Regina.

## DOGS

THOROUGHBRED RUSSIAN WOLFHOUND pups. An especially fine litter from champion stock. Price \$25. Sepp. Bayer, Kitscoty, Alta.

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPPIES—SABLE AND white, three months, pedigree, \$15 each. G. Detbener, Watrous, Sask.

WANTED—COLLIE DOG, A GOOD HEELER. Chas. Clews, Pangman, Sask.

## FARM MACHINERY

IDEAL RUMELY SEPARATOR, 36-60; RUTH feeder, blower and Perfection weigher complete new belts and teeth. John Deere 12-inch gang plow, with 5-horse steel eweners. Moline engine double disc, 12 feet wide. All good as new, in perfect condition. Cash or terms Harry Vosper, Petersfield, Man.

FOR EXCHANGE—20 H.P. GASOLINE TRACTOR, in good order, for used car. Box 16, Dunblane, Sask.

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## FARM MACHINERY—Continued

FOR SALE—HART-PARR 28-40 ENGINE AND Goodison 36-60 separator. On farm near Moline, Manitoba. In order to clean up an estate we offer the outfit for \$1100 cash. The Canada Trust Company, 234 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg.

A COMPLETE LINE OF FARM MACHINERY and supplies—plows, harrows, cultivators, wagon, harness, etc.—all fully up to U.G.G. standard, now in our warehouses at Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon and Calgary. United Grain Growers Ltd.

FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS, CHEAP, ONE 30-60 h.p. Big Four tractor and oil tank, good as new. White separator. 8-furrow Cockshutt engine gang plows. No reasonable offer refused. Stanley Clarke, Froude P.O., Sask.

FOR SALE—NEW RACINE SEPARATOR, 24-40, fully equipped; two sets belts; threshed 8,000 bushels. Low price for cash, or terms to suit purchaser. F. Leighton, Dunblane, Sask.

28-INCH CASE SEPARATOR, BLOWER AND feeder; 16 H.P. portable engine, both in A1 order. Cheap for cash or exchange for cattle. E. T. Johnson, McLean, Sask.

\$3,000 CASH BUYS 12-25 CASE KEROSENE tractor. 26 Case separator, four-bottom plow and all extras. Fine working order, new 1917. Snap. E. Kehl, Shepard, Alta.

FOR SALE—36-60 AVERY SEPARATOR COMPLETE, in first class running order, run but 93 days, kept under cover. A bargain for quick sale. E. Kohler, Wilcox, Sask.

CASE 10-20 KEROSENE TRACTOR AND three-bottom plow with stubble and breaker bottoms; plowed only 100 acres; bargain. Henry Halla, Webb, Sask.

FOR SALE—ONE PIONEER 30 H.P. GAS tractor, used two seasons; one Gray tractor, 15-25, used one season. Good reason for selling. Box 70, Wiseton, Sask.

FOR SALE—FLOUR CITY 20-38 TRACTOR; John Deere six-bottom engine gang with breaker bottoms. H. Yates, Box 65, Stonewall, Man.

FOR SALE—FIVE DISC EMERSON ENGINE plow, in good shape. Suitable for light tractor. Price \$150. E. Parmenter, Rouleau, Sask.

CASE STEAM TRACTOR, TWENTY HORSE, first class running shape. Only nine hundred and fifty. Snap. H. R. Keyes, Keyes, Man.

## SHEEP FOR SALE

At the present time various sheep breeders are offering stock for sale. This will continue throughout the next few weeks, probably in increasing quantities. Indications are that there should be a good demand for breeding rams and ewes. Guide readers or others who see this notice and who have animals for sale are invited to consider the service The Guide's Farmers' Market Place offers in this connection. A \$2.00 ad. will permit the use of 40 words describing what you have for sale, and will carry your message into nearly 50,000 homes. In these homes Guide readers know that the Farmers' Market Place is the place to look for offerings of this kind. The economy of this service and its efficiency will be evident to anyone. The fact that it actually pays in dollars and cents to use this method of securing profitable sales for sheep will be evident from consideration of the following letters written The Guide following such advertising:

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Please discontinue my For Sale ad. of Oxford Down Ram Lambs as I am all out of Ram Lambs. Thanks to The Guide for its good returns. T. A. Somerville, Hartney, Man.

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GRAIN GROWERS, STOCK MEN—WE HAVE for sale in Northern Saskatchewan, in township 44, range 25, W. 3rd, 10,000 acres, all good wheat and mixed farming land, soil deep black loam on clay subsoil, wonderful growth of grass and lots of rainfall in this district. Prices run from \$8.00 to \$16.00 per acre by the section; a little higher for half and quarter sections. Terms \$1.00 to \$2.00 per acre cash, balance over 5 to 7 years, interest 7%. Write us at once for further particulars. Simpson, Mitchell & Ewing, 701 Union Trust Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.

27tf  
FOR SALE—WE HAVE FARM LANDS FOR sale, cheap, in Saskatchewan. Can satisfy the smallest prospective buyer. In some instances the sum of \$200 to \$300 will cover the first year's payment. Write us for particulars, stating district desired. Will gladly supply full details. The Royal Trust Company, Bank of Montreal, Winnipeg.

A SNAP—44 ACRE FARM, THE BEST STOCK farm in Eckville district; 60 acres in crop, 100 acres meadow with upland hay; flowing water; sufficient rainfall;  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile from post office, 7 and 8 miles from C.N.R. and C.P.R. railroad stations; good buildings; phone. Reason for selling, ill health. Henry Kinna, Gilby, Alta.

33-3

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FOR LIST OF FARM LANDS FOR SALE IN the Portage la Prairie and Oakville district, write S. J. Newman, Real Estate Agent, Portage la Prairie, Man.

28-9

A DOMINION EXPRESS MONEY ORDER for five dollars costs three cents.

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